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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,984—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRA OF THE BOMB BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
PENANG	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 27, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerat and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 29th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NECESSARIES FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS BY SEA AND LAND.

- TRUNKS.
- BAGS.
- PORTMANTEAUX.
- DRESSING BAGS.
- SUIT CASES.
- DRESSING CASES.
- LINEN BAGS.
- HAND BAGS.
- HOLD ALLS.
- UNDER CLOTHING.

- TOILET REQUISITES.
- DECK CHAIRS.
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- RUG STRAPS.
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- ALUMINIUM GOODS.
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QUALITY AND CONDITION OF ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED.

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IMPORTANT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Mayne's Criminal Law of India	21	0
Keene's History of India from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By H. G. Keene, C. I. E., Hon. M. A. Oxon, 2 Vols.	12	0
Birch's Management and Medical Treatment of Children in India	7	14
Mrs. Temple Wright's Baker and Cook : A Domestic Manual for India	2	8
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General Sir Evelyn Wood's Achievements of Cavalry	7	8
Vero Shaw's How to choose a Dog and How to select a Puppy	1	8
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"The best Encyclopædia for general reference that it is now before the public.—*Scotsman.* Bound in cloth	75	0
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS
AND
HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF MELTON'S, SERGES, COATINGS, TWEEDS FOR RIDING HABITS, COVERT COATS, CYCLING SKIRTS, TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND FIT.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATIONS.

LADIES' FANS.
WORK BASKETS.
PHOTO SCREENS.
TOURIST CASES.
HAND BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
HARLEQUIN TEA SETS.
SCENT CASES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
GLOVE CASES.
ZELONITE GOODS.
CARD CASES
MUSICAL BOXES.
OPERA GLASSES.
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LAMPS.
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TRICYCLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ROCKING HORSES.

Electro-plated Ware, Diamond, Gold, and Silver Jewellery, Toys, Dolls, and a thousand other Articles to select from for the Festive Season.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

SPECIAL CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.

GUARANTEED 10 AND 15 PER CENT. PUREST ACID. NEUTRAL BASE.

Per Tin, As. 8. 28 lb. boxes, 10 p.c., Rs. 2-0 ; 15 p.c., Rs. 3-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BUNDER ROAD,
KARACHI.

Retail Agent.—D. D. BARIA Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT { Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the RIGHT of SUPPLYING FIREWOOD suitable for Cremation Purposes at the Tank Bunder Burning and Burial Ground for a period of one year will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on 6th May 1897.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender and of refusal to sign the Agreement.

3. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on the Agreement and the charges for executing the same and to pay an additional sum of Rs. 400 so as to make a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the proper carrying out of the Agreement.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of Wood.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

Municipal Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 28th April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY next, the Third May, 1897, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS leaving Bombay, at 8-45 daily, and at 17-55 daily except on Saturdays, for Kalyan, and the extra Up Local Passenger Trains leaving Kalyan at 9-0 o'clock on week days, and at 11-25 daily for Bombay, will be DISCONTINUED.

Also on and from the same date, the UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN timed to leave Kalyan at 8-50 o'clock on week days only, will resume running to its advertised time as shown in the Time Table dated the First of November, 1896, and arrive in Bombay at 10 20 instead of at 10-15.

The Notice dated the Twenty-second of January last, so far as it is affected by this notice, is cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-seventh of April, 1897.

HOT WEATHER FLANNELS,

LIGHT WEIGHT—
—NEW STRIPES

Lounge Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 28.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration DE BONIS Non with Will annexed of the Property and Credits of THAKER KESSOWJEE MADHOWJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KHIMJI RATANSI ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration De Bonis Non with the said Will annexed.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. L. N. BANAJI.
The 27th day of April, 1897.

MADHAVJI VIRJI, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½	„ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼	„ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

GEMMED RINGS.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

Suit No. 148 of 1897.

Ladikibai, widow of Raghowjee Mohundas,

vs.

Hemchand Lukhmichand and others, traded as Hurjeewan Mohundas.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1897, at 12 noon, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

Horse and one landau carriage.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1897, at 2 p.m., near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large number of scaffolding poles, &c., as well as a large stock of old building materials, such as teak trusses, scantling, doors, windows, iron tanks, pipes, tiles, and numerous articles that have been dismantled from the old buildings lately pulled down.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Renford, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba, office near St. John's Church.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1897.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.

2. To elect Directors in the room of Messrs. Sassoon J David, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Chubildas Lulloobhoy who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1897, for Widening Pitching and Constructing Culverts and other works in connection with the Embankments on the Tansa Duct between Godavli and Balcomb.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 10 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, late of William's Lodge, Myrtle Avenue, Lenzie, near Glasgow, in Scotland, European deceased (who died at Lenzie aforesaid on or about the 5th day of January 1896, and Letters of Administration with copies of the Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will and Testament Testamentor or Confirmation thereof annexed were on the 29th day of June, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to WILLIAM HENDERSON MAIN the constituted Attorney of ANNIE DAVIDSON or DUNCAN, BROWNLOW RIDDELL and ALEXANDER DUNCAN the Executors of the said Will of the said deceased, for their own use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one of more of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrator at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Executors or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 13th day of April, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Administrator's Solicitors.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefull revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

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Apply to

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta,
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
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Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

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MANILA.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
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YOKOHAMA
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
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EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
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INSURANCES.

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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cas Rat
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	l.s.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,390
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,[illegible]50
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. [illegible]	1,22
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. [illegible]	143
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,300	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	62
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	4,100	all		580
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	10
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,550
[illegible] Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	2	71
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,00
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	520
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	125
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	68
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	515
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220xd.
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macoojee spd	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	710
Lord Reay Mills	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950xd.
Mahaluxmee	356	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
	2,400	800	800	15 pr c	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,355
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvo Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,00	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,771	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,080	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	403
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	891
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,001	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	63
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	80	52
Union Mills Ld	1000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs36	500
[illegible] Mill Co Ld	900	600	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,625
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	5.0
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,140
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	26
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	160
Kurrachee Landing	800	560	800	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	17
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	[illegible]	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	90
Port Canning Co	5,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Soundy & Co.	1,005	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	80	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	284

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	2,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	560	250	250	25	27
Bombay Cotton	6,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	300	300	1	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	800	1,869	1,880	dvd Rs15	308
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	9
Fort	150	8,500	500	-25+80	1,100
French	800	560	500	dvd Rs80	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	480	480	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Khangaum	210	450	450	Rs40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	14 pr. ct.	355
[illegible]ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	1,200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Muzzafar M...	2,000	250	11	15	191
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	68
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	480	2,000	750	50	520
Surah Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	97	250	all	12	230
[illegible]	...	1,000	10	vd Rs65	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		610
The Tapti Valley	126,000	500	50	—	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26	
Gold Leaf	" 25-15	Nom.
Pakka bar Gold, old	" 25-13½	
Do. do. new	" 25-14	
Australia bar Gold	" 25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 25-12	
Sovereigns	" 16	
Do. Drawee	" 15-15½	
Silver [illegible]	" 84-8	
Do. [illegible]	" 81-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 10-22m., 10-9a. Low water, 3-37m., 3-53a.

The late Mr. Ibraim Noordin.—The death of Mr. Ibraim Noordin, a prominent Borah merchant, is deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends. Mr. Esabhoy Ibraim, the son of the late Mr Ibraim, has received numerous messages of condolence from friends sympathising with the family in their sad bereavement. Mr. Ibraim is unable to reply to all the messages, but he is much thankful to his friends for their sympathy.

The Parsi Marriage Association.—Under the auspices of the above association, Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji will give a reading from his drama, called "Vechailovar," at the Novelty Theatre, on Sunday next, at 5 p.m. We are requested to state that cards of admission will be obtained gratis on application from Mr. R. B. Paymaster, honorary secretary, Kalbadavie Road.

Reported Thefts.—Mr. Thomas Deane, residing at Military Square, reports to the police the theft of Rs. 115, in currency notes, from his drawers. His servant, who has since absconded, is suspected.—Bajuba Cushaba, residing at Middle Colaba, reported to the police that his niece has absconded with Rs. 150 in cash, which she abstracted from a box during his absence. Search is being made for the girl.

An Unfortunate Move.—Appa Naghoo, aged twenty-five years, a labourer, residing at Null Bazaar, was working at Daru Khana, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, and was unloading some sand from a barge. While moving backwards along a plank, he fell off into the water on a stone. He sustained injuries about his face and head. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying as an in-door patient.

A Child-wife Commits Suicide.—Mahadeo Amish, a Brahmin schoolmaster, residing at Old Purbadavie Road, reported to the police, at 4 p.m., on the 26th instant, that his wife, Domabai, aged twelve years, left home, at 7 p.m., the day previous. On her person were gold and silver ornaments, valued to Rs. 29. Her dead body was subsequently found floating in a tank near the Portuguese Church at Mahim, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday. An inquest was subsequently held, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a tank.

A Risky Safe.—Keshav Gunsey, a Bania grain merchant, having his shop at Bhoiwada Road, reported to the police that on his return from his native country, on Sunday evening, gave a box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 513, to his neighbour, Gheila, for safe custody, as he himself was afraid of keeping it in his own shop. Keshav and the custodian (Ghella) slept together on the verandah after having locked the doors. On Monday evening, they slept in the same manner, and on Tuesday morning, it was discovered that the box was forced open and the contents were removed. Inquiries into the matter by the police are in progress.

He took the Opportunity.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Jiva Babaji was brought up by Superintendent Briscoe, and charged with theft in respect of some wearing apparel and cash, of the value of Rs. 5. Accused went to the shop of one Bomanji Merwanji, a toddy-seller, at Parel Tank Road, to purchase toddy. The shop-keeper was asleep at the time, and the accused taking the opportunity broke open a box and removed a quantity of clothing and some coins. When the shop-keeper awoke he discovered the theft, and the matter was reported to the police. The offence was traced to the accused, against whom there stood a record of five previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Nagpur Notes.—A correspondent writes:—News of the death of the District Engineer, T. W. Horn, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Chakaidapur, was received here by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Mr. T. R. Wynne. Mr. Horn, it appears, was crossing the line in the yard in the dark, while a shunting engine suddenly crushed him to death. Great sympathy is evinced for Mrs. Horn. He was lately transferred to that station from here, relieving Mr. Barton. Mr. Horn was a very popular officer amongst both the railway people and volunteers. The previous night with his wife he attended the ball, given by the railway servants, and everything went off smoothly. Mr. Horn died in the execution of his duty—and railway man, the late Mr. Horn was a very energetic officer, very painstaking, and his knowledge of the work made him a very useful right-hand man of the Agent.—On Sunday morning, at 4 a.m., the Itwari Bazaar in the city was ablaze, a destructive fire having got a stronghold, and some of the shops were burnt to cinders. One Hassanji, a Borah, sustained a loss to the extent of some Rs. 4,000. Had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the people, the whole range of the shops, some of them containing most inflammable materials, such as kerosine oil, matches, &c., would have been in utter ruins. How the fire was put out is simply a miracle, seeing that our Municipality cannot boast of a good fire-engine that could be brought into requisition.

Dispute about a Signboard.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ardesir Bhicajee, partner in the firm of A. Bhicajee and Co., Apollo Bunder, charged Mr. J. Robinson, of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co., with using abusive language on the 26th instant, assault, and criminal trespass, and a Chinese workman, who was with Mr. Robinson, with assault. Mr. Ardesir stated that the groundfloor of the building at Apollo Bunder belonging to his firm had been rented to Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co. The accused attempted to fix a very large signboard with his firm's name on the cornice, projecting above the ground floor in such a manner as to conceal entirely from public view a marble tablet, bearing the name of the building; and in spite of the complainant's request to the contrary, persisted in his endeavour and made use of abusive language. On the morning of the 27th instant, the accused went with his workmen on the first story without complainant's permission or consent, and so fixed the signboard as to entirely conceal the marble tablet from public view. When he was told to keep the tablet free, he threatened to assault the complainant, and instigated one of his Chinese workmen to assault the complainant with a hammer. The Chinaman lifting up the hammer he had in his hand, threatened to assault the complainant. The magistrate ordered summonses to issue for abusive language and simple trespass.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th April, 1897.

1. Cricket:—A meeting will be held at the New Club premises Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 8th May, at 6-30 p.m., to elect a Cricket Committee, &c., for the coming season, all cricketing members of the Corps are requested to attend.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April, 1897.

1. Government Resolution No. 2150 dated 23rd April 1897, is published for information:—Major J. Pollen, is granted nine months leave out of India from the 3rd April 1897 to 2nd January 1898.

2. Government Resolution No. 2151 dated 23rd April 1897, is published for information:—Bombay Vol. Rifles.—Lieutenant John Henry Ferneaux, is transferred to the Unattached List from the 23rd March 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

The French Northern Squadron has completed its numbers at Cherbourg a month earlier than last year. The operation was not performed without some difficulty, for the commissioning of new ships at Toulon had drained the depots to the southern port. One or two officers were called from Toulon to Cherbourg to complete the staff required. The Dubourdieu, which will probably be the last wooden flagship to fly the French flag, is coming home from the Atlantic Station, and will refit at Cherbourg for her last commission. She is now the flagship of Rear-Admiral Pougin de la Maisonneuve, but will return to the station flying the flag of admiral Escande, who relieves that officer. It is expected that she will be replaced by the Guichen, *croiseur-corsaire*, in 1899. The Pothuau has completed her trials satisfactorily at Cherbourg, and it will not be until later in the year that the Du Chayla and Catinat begin their trials there. The squadron is presently going to Brest. There the D'Assas is about to begin her trials, and should attain eighteen knots with natural draught according to the contract. She has not yet received her armament. The Isly is returning from Saigon to Brest, there to receive the same modifications as the Jean Bart—suppression of her fighting masts, addition of gun shields, etc. The training ship Melpomene is now at the port and has embarked two Bulgarian lieutenants for instruction. Lieutenant Moreau, of the French Navy, is organising the Bulgarian flotilla, and according to the Yacht, a French lieutenant is in charge of the Turkish submarine defences. Further in this connection, it may be added that several French engineers have left for China to reorganise the dock-yard at Foochow.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY, BART., C. S. I.

On Tuesday evening, an entertainment was given to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., at the Petit Hall, in honour of the occasion of his approaching departure for England to be present at the celebration of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's glorious reign. The Petit Hall looked at its best, being nicely decorated and brilliantly illuminated. A large and splendid shamiana was erected in the rear compound. A dinner was given by the Parsee community at which about 250 guests were present. After dinner Sir Dinshaw Petit, who was received with loud cheers, in proposing the toast of Sir Jamsetji, said:—

Sir Jamsetjee and Friends,—I rise to ask your kind attention while I give you the toast of the evening, namely, that of the health of our worthy guest, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. This toast requires no commendation from me, as you know the respected guest as well as I do. Our thoughts travel back to-night to the days of his worthy and well respected grandfather, the first Parsi Baronet, whose name and memory will descend to his successors, who will ever be proud of the noble deeds of that great and good man. His benevolent and noble humanitarian deeds stand in their fullest glory as a monument to the succeeding generations of his race. His philanthropy, generosity, and benefactions were catholic, and extended to all classes, castes, and creeds. His charitable acts were of such a high design and character that even after the progress of half-a-century they have stood the test and have proved that they were well-conceived and truly humanitarian in their nature. Roads, travellers' lodges, hospitals, bridges, fire-temples, water-tanks, wells, dispensaries, educational institutions, and houses for the blind and destitute, all testify to his liberality to-day. In famines his charity knew no bounds. He and his noble sons extended their charitable hands in aid of even the sufferers by the Irish and Lancashire famines. As the grand-child of such an illustrious grandfather, you have inherited his noble traits, as well as those of your father, the late lamented second Baronet. You have voluntarily adopted his name, and taken the responsibility attaching to that name upon yourself, and the duty of walking in his footsteps. You have worthily sustained the traditions of your illustrious ancestors. Instead of paying heed to popular clamour, you have acted according to your own light and the dictates of your conscience. Your ancestors have left very many noble charitable institutions to your care. To thoroughly supervise and keep those institutions up to the mark in this progressive age is in itself a task which requires your fullest devotion. Some of these institutions while established for the benefit of Parsees alone, and others were for all the races. Over these institutions you, sir, preside, and to your credit be it said they are one and all in a flourishing condition—a remark which cannot be applied to some other institutions of a like kind. This, in my opinion, is enough work to occupy your thoughts. But as it was the custom of your predecessors to be absorbed in all good and philanthropic works, we see you going beyond the duties and worthily engaging yourself in all that is noble and good for the city in which you live. You are called upon, from the very prominent position you occupy, by the Hindus, Musulmans, and Europeans of this city to take part in almost all the public works that are instituted here. You do all this in an unostentatious way, and by your simplicity of manners you set a worthy example. By your suave disposition and moderate views you have gained the confidence of the ruling race and of the sensible portion of the rising generation of our country, and these things, I doubt not, you will ever retain. (Loud Cheers.) In this age of transition you, as the leader of the community, have not absorbed all immature opinions that have been offered to you, but have ever held an even course rightmindedly. Having remarked on the cosmopolitan nature of your duties to all classes of the people, I now approach you as a Parsee. You, sir, must be mindful, that though on the death of your late lamented father you were young in age and experience, yet the entire Parsee community elected you as its leader at a public meeting called for that purpose. In this selection the young and the old, and the members of the community of the old school took part. You have in your career of the past twenty years fully established your claim and justified the hopes entertained by the community to the fullest extent. The powers thus reposed in your hands as a leader were never abused, nor have you ever come into conflict with your brethren of the Parsee community. Though it is the common lot of mankind to at times err in judgment, they entertain such unbounded confidence in you, that they believe you will never knowingly lead them wrongly. You have been put at the helm of an advancing and intelligent community, and would not have been able to guide it aright without the grace of the Almighty God to guide you. It is a source of great gratification to me to tell you in the name of the assembled representative Parsees, that your genial nature and modest and unassuming behaviour while wielding your powers as a leader have enshrined your name in their hearts. This is a measure of success of which you should be personally proud. (Applause.) With the burden of the several social duties on you, you have taken part in the work of the Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and the Port Trust. The noble educational institute, of which you are the head in Bombay, and various schools under you in the districts, every year turn out a large number of poor Parsee youths with new sinews of war to procure their livelihood. These youths and their parents personally look to you as their benefactor, as under your guidance these institutions are keeping pace with the progress of the age. To keep the memory green of your noble sire, you have done good work in recognition of which the British Government has personally distinguished you by making you a C.S.I. This may be a smaller title than those you inherit, though I should not be surprised if you value it as highly since you have won it by your own high merits. Hard-earned bread is sweeter than that obtained without toil or trouble. Now, sir, you are going to pay a visit to England, the great country of liberty, with a view to pay homage to the Sovereign Queen-Empress of India, in the celebration of whose Diamond Jubilee you are going to participate. (Cheers.) You will be fortunate enough to see that noble Lady who rules over the mighty British Empire, in the preservation and good name whereof we Parsees are most intimately and vitally concerned, and who was pleased to decorate your noble sire with a Knighthood and Baronetcy, an honour for the first time conferred on a native of India nearly half-a-century ago. We Parsees have availed ourselves of this opportunity of your intended visit by asking you to take with you a congratulatory address for the occasion. You will doubtless meet former viceroys and governors who have visited this country and enjoyed your friendship and hospitality. They one and all will be glad to see you on this your first visit, and will no doubt extend the right hand of fellowship. But you will be much more fortunate in renewing your acquaintance with the Royal princes and other nobles of the land who have visited this country and partaken of your hospitality. They will no doubt give a hearty welcome to you. The kindness they may show to you will be considered as a compliment to the Parsee community which as a body took an active part in welcoming the Royal sons of England in Bombay. (Applause.) By this travel you will, sir, gather additional experience which will enlarge your mind and inspire you with fresh energy and thoughts which will enable you to lead your countrymen on your return with even better advantage than in the past. I now wish you on behalf of us all bon voyage and safe and speedy return to your native country with renewed health and vigour and full of honours to meet your dear ones, friends, and countrymen of all classes and creeds, who one and all love you as one of themselves. (Loud Cheers.)

In responding to the toast, Sir Jamsetji said:

Sir Dinshaw and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily, Sir Dinshaw, for the very kind words in which you have proposed the toast of my health, and you, gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have responded to that toast. A journey to Europe was in former days considered a great event in an Indian gentleman's life, because the seavoyage was rather long and expensive and because travelling was not so common as now, its advantages being not properly understood by our people. A dinner from friends and admirers was, therefore, considered then very opportune to commemorate that event. But, now-a-days, voyages to Europe are not so uncommon. So when during these changed times I see such a large number of my co-religionists gathered round me at this festive board to wish me *bon voyage*, I look for the reason somewhere else, and I find it in the regard, esteem, and love with which my Parsee brethren look to my family and myself. I have been noticing very often that when some action or movement of mine is being spoken of, the respected name of my revered grandfather, the first Sir Jamsetjee, is also remembered with it. (Cheers.) I know very well that the auspicious name of my revered ancestor is held in great esteem and regard by my Parsee brethren, and that as the heir of that respected name I am looked upon with great love and regard. (Hear, hear.) I therefore recognise fully well that, as I have inherited that great name, it is my duty to hold that name sacred, and following in the footsteps of the first holder of that name to render what humble services I can for the good of my community. (Cheers). I pray before the Almighty God that He may enable me to prove true to that great name and to hand it down to posterity as untarnished as I have received it. As there are several privileges joined with the name and honour of a family, so there is also a responsibility attached to that name. Through the kindness and appreciative good nature of my Zoroastrian friends I have been enjoying the privileges and honour attached to the respected name of the first Sir Jamsetjee, and for my part I have done my level best to bear the responsibilities attached to that name as the first holder of the title. Of course there might have been some defects—and man is liable to defects, but I have the satisfaction of my conscience that at no time I have allowed that good name to be sullied, at no time have I abused the privileges attached to that name, and at no time have I shunned the responsibilities of that honour and title. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Rather than being elated with the possession of that title I have often found myself crushed under the burden of the anxieties and cares resulting from the responsibility attached to that title. At times some the members of my community may think that Sir Jamsetjee ought to have done this and should have avoided that. But I beg to assure all the members of my community who are prone to think like that that the name of "Parsees" has been as dear to me as the name of "Sir Jamsetjee." (Cheers.) In all my actions I have always looked to the common interests of my Parsee community, I have always taken care that any action or movement that I undertook should not bring the "Parsee" name into discredit and should not go against the general interests of the community. When I see around me to-day such a large and influential assemblage of the leading members of my community—men of education, wealth, and position—I find with pleasure that my humble endeavours to look to the good of my community are kindly appreciated. I am pleased to know that my co-religionists think that I have tried to preserve the traditional good name of my family as unsurried as it came to me from my revered predecessors. (Loud cheers.) I thank you all very heartily for your very kind regard for myself and family and for the good wishes which you expressed through my respected and kind relation and friend, Sir Dinshaw. (Cheers.) Let me add one wish to those expressed by you, that may the Almighty Lord enable me to prove true to your friendliness and kindness and to be worthy of the confidence and respect of my Zoroastrian brethren. It was the dream of my life to see even but once our gracious Queen, (cheers,) and by the Grace of God the time to realize that dream seems to have come. Let me wish in conclusion all prosperity to you and to all my Zoroastrian co-religionists. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoi said:—I rise to propose the next toast, the health of our honored host, Sir Dinshaw Petit. (Loud cheers). The very mention of his name has called forth such a burst of enthusiasm that I am almost tempted to stop here. (No, no, go on, go on) the strong point of his character in his keen appreciation of the truth that if property has its rights, it has also its duties and responsibilities. (Cheers). What is the secret of his success? He believes that a gift where it is deserved is not a mere capricious desire to bestow wealth, but a moral and sacred obligation. While the richer classes look upon him with mingled feelings of admiration and affection, the poor regard him as venerable patriarch to succour the needy and the distressed. I know for a fact that men of the better class have come to consider it as their right to ask for relief from the worthy Baronet. (Hear, hear.) While his public benefactions arrest our attention by their number and magnitude, this side of his character, though not so widely known, is no less deserving of praise. We pay many legal rates and taxes sometimes, I suspect with a feeling akin to that of the gentlemen robbed of his watch. (A laugh.) But Sir Dinshaw pays more taxes than any body else in Bombay, and pays them without grumbling, though at times the task of distinguishing the impostor from their really needy supplicant for aid, is a trial of temper and patience. Who, I ask, except the thug went away from Petit Hall with empty hands? Is there such a thing as milkiness of human blood? Well, you will find it in our host. (Cheers.) In him dignity and kindliness are blinded with the most exquisite grace. He is a lover of his species, and he has his reward, for who does not cherish for him the sentiments of affection and respect? Gentlemen, the evening is advancing, and I now call upon you to drink in bumpers to the health of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir Dinshaw having briefly acknowledged the compliment,

Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, of the Bank of Bombay, who joined the party when the toast of the evening was being proposed, said that he had occasion to speak to many of his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends, who all expressed their desire that an entertainment should be given to Sir Jamsetji, who was acknowledged not only the leader of the Parsees, but of the cosmopolitan community of the city, but they could not carry out the idea because, in the first place, the several leading members of the two principal communities had gone out of Bombay on account of the plague, and, secondly, because there was now hardly any time left to organise such a movement. However, as one well acquainted with the views of the two communities he might, as their spokesman, inform the assembly that though they were not able to join in the dinner they all wished Sir Jamsetjee God-speed, a pleasant voyage, and a safe return to his native country. (Loud Cheers.)

The party then adjourned to the hall, where prominent and representative members of different communities were present. His Excellency the Governor also graced the occasion with his presence. Several leading citizens were presented to his Excellency by Sir Dinshaw, and the Governor spent a pleasant hour in conversation with them. The function was a brilliant one and passed off most successfully. Sir Charles Ollivant had the opportunity of meeting his old friends in public for the first time after his appointment to the Council. At 10-30 the party adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were amply provided. His Excellency and others took the opportunity to wish *bon voyage* to Sir Jamsetjee, and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	12	p.m.	26	8
Teheran	28	2	40 p.m.	..	26
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th April, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	--	49	--	3
" Karachi	—	8	—	1
" Madras	—	19	—	1

The question of short-time in the Calcutta Jute Mills has says a correspondent made considerably more progress and is shaping towards a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. At a meeting of the Jute Manufacturer's Association on Thursday afternoon a proposal was brought forward and almost unanimously carried that on the 1st of July 20 per cent. of the sacking looms should be shut down. The only dissentient was a baby concern called the Khardah mill which wished that instead of 20 per cent. 15 per cent. should be substituted. We may therefore see in a few months' time a slight reduction in the output; whether it will have any effect upon the trade remains to be seen.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued a reprint of a letter of the 2nd instant from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, inviting the co-operation of the Chamber in steps which are being taken by Government to increase the efficiency of the Volunteer force in and around Calcutta. It is proposed to add a fourth battery to the Cossipur Artillery Volunteers and also to raise a distinct regiment of Volunteer Artillery among European gentlemen residing in Calcutta. Sir Alexander Mackenzie appeals to the heads of the British mercantile community to manifest their patriotism and public spirit, and to assist in rendering the Volunteer strength of Calcutta completely representative of all classes of Europeans in the city. It is also proposed to train the Calcutta Naval Volunteers in practice with the big guns at Forts Fulta and Chingrikhal. The men have at present no means of conveyance to these places. The corps would be able to pay the working expenses of a steam-launch for a day now and again, but cannot afford the large fees which are required for the hire of launches. Sir Alexander Mackenzie would be grateful if some of the many firms which are members of the Chamber of Commerce and own steam-launches would be so good as to arrange to send a launch to the corps occasionally for the purpose named.

Mr. Morgan has introduced into the United States Senate a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between Spain and the insurgents in Cuba, and according belligerent rights to both. In the present temper of the Senate this resolution is likely to be passed if the vote can be reached, but it can get no further. The appointment of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy is regarded as significant and ominous on account of his extreme jingoism. There is a growing feeling among the Liberal party in Canada in favour of the adoption of a tariff measure which shall retaliate against the United States Dingley Tariffs, which are directed against Canadian trade. Mgr. Del Val, Papal Delegate, arrived at Ottowa on Saturday. He summoned a meeting of all the Catholic Archbishops in Montreal. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in the tributaries of the River Yokon in Alaska. The Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain has been ratified by both branches of the Venezuelan Legislature, and it is expected that President Crispo will sign the Treaty immediately.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd April:—

WATER-SUPPLY.

Resolution.—The trustees approve of the construction of road F, and the estimate amounting to Rs.4,963, excluding the pipe-sewer, which may be deferred, is sanctioned to the debit of the saving in the estimates for the other roads sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution, dated 1st December 1896. Provision for the outlay should be included in the supplementary budget as a charge against the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus. As regards road 1, its construction at the present time might hamper the cotton traffic, and the proposal should be resubmitted as soon as the season is over.

POWDER MAGAZINE HILL.

Letter from the Engineer, dated 10th April 1897, requesting sanction to excavate earth and moorum from the hill to the north of the Powder Magazine; that it may be used in reclaiming basins Nos. 1 and 2; and stating that the work is at present being carried out with earth from outside quarries, but by using the earth on the trustees' land, he anticipates a saving of at least 12 annas a brass. Read letter to the Engineer, dated 14th April 1897, saying that the chairman has sanctioned the proposal. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd April 1897, reporting that he has started the excavation of moorum and earth from the hill, and carting it to Esa Fazella Basin (No. 1) and Jackeria Basin (No. 2); that if, as expected, sufficient suitable material is found, the probable saving at the rates at which he has settled for carting the earth will be as follows:—Basin No. 1, Rs.10,000; Basin No. 2, Rs.9,000—total Rs.19,000; that it would not, however, be safe to reckon on the full saving of Rs. 19,000 until the work has been in hand at least a month in case earth should again have to be brought from outside quarries as originally estimated for; suggesting that a new iron wire fence be erected to replace the old fence dividing Dr. Buist's compound from the road where the excavation is now going on at a cost of Rs. 900; saying that in Basin No. 2 a stormwater culvert 650 feet long, which has not been provided for in the estimate, is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,757; that Rs. 2,500 of this amount should be met from the expected savings, and the remainder (Rs. 2,257) be charged to contingencies, and remarking that the Railway estimates include a provision of Rs. 1,843 for a culvert in this basin; and that with these deductions the saving will be as under:—Estimated saving, Rs. 19,000; Less—to be spent on the culvert, Rs. 2,500 to be spent for new fence Rs. 900—Rs.3,400—total Rs. 15,600 and recommending that the work of filling in Basin No.1 be completed at once for reasons explained. Read Trustees' Resolution, dated 23rd March 1897.

RECLAMATION.

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposals are approved and the reclamation of Basin No. 1 may be completed in accordance with the sanctioned plan as the cost will be nearly covered by the saving effected by utilising the material obtainable from the hill on the trustees' property north of the Powder Magazine. This saving is estimated at Rs. 19,000 should the material turn out as favorably as the trial pits indicate. Of this amount, it is proposed to appropriate Rs. 2,500 to the additional culvert required, and Rs. 900 to fencing, leaving Rs. 15,600. The balance of the estimate for reclaiming Basin No. 1, after deducting the sanctioned budget grant, is Rs. 17,041. The difference, Rs. 1,441, should be provided for in the supplementary budget unless further savings accrue during the progress of the works.

The estimates for the additional culvert (Rs. 4,757) and fencing (Rs. 900) are sanctioned to be met as proposed.

REDUCED RATE OF INTEREST.

Read Trustees' Resolution dated 12th May 1896, directing that the papers regarding the trustees' proposals for reducing the rate of interest on their debt be submitted for further consideration as soon as the new Government loan is issued.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 8th April 1897, stating that it was announced in para. 178 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 would be raised in India in 1896-97; that this loan was issued on June 22nd, and tenders for it were received on July 22nd; that the favorable state of the money-market at the time enabled the Government to issue the loan at 3 per cent., and, in spite of the reduced rate of interest, the average price of the loan was Rs. 103-1-10½ per cent.

Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, saying that the loan issued in July last at 103-1-10½ is now at 97 to 97½; that it is useless to move further in the matter of the reduction in the rate of interest on the Port Trust Debt until times are better; that at present the balance of the account is as previously shown against the Trustees, and they will have a better case a year hence when the balances would be in their favour, and advising that the matter be brought up again next September.

Resolution—The papers should be resubmitted for consideration in September next, as recommended by the Finance and Establishment Committee. Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 19th April 1897, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget Estimate for the year 1897-98.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

BUILDING PLOTS.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, &c., dated 14th April 1897, saying that they have been instructed by Mr. Ezra, in anticipation of his signing the lease, to request permission to start with the erection of his new premises as, unless this work is taken in hand at once, it will not be possible to complete the foundations before the break of the monsoons, and forwarding for the trustees' approval a set of three blue-print copies of the plans, sections and elevations of this building together with a general description and statement of construction, and promising to send in the finished drawings later on. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd April 1897, recommending that the designs and specification submitted by Messrs. Gostling and Morris be approved, subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Resolution.—The designs and specification are approved, subject to compliance with all Municipal requirements.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, &c., dated 14th April 1897, saying that they have been instructed by Mr. J. A. Grant, in anticipation of his signing the lease, to request permission to start with the erection of his new premises as, unless this work is taken in hand at once, it will not be possible to complete the foundation before the break of the monsoons; and forwarding for the trustees' approval a set of six blue-print copies of the plans, section, and elevations of the building together with a general description and statement of construction, and promising to send in the finished drawing later on. Read letter from the Engineer dated 22nd April 1897, recommending that the plans and specification submitted by Messrs. Gostling and Morris for the building to be erected by Mr. Grant on the 60-foot road, Apollo Reclamation, be approved, subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Resolution.—The designs and specification are approved, subject to compliance with all Municipal requirements.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th April 1897.	Total from 1st April to 16th Apr. 1897.	For week ending 16th Apr. 1896.	Total from 1st to 16th April 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	43	25	57
" out of "	19	37	18	64
" transported	6	18	18	34
" attended to	1	3	2	3
" Warped	2	5	1	5

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

The following telegram from the Secretary to the Government in the Home Department has been addressed to all local Governments and administrations:—It had been intimated to his Excellency the Viceroy that various bodies and sections of the community wished to present addresses to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, and to send deputations to England for the purpose of laying the addresses before her Majesty in person. At his Excellency the Viceroy's request, the Secretary of State has taken her Majesty's pleasure in the matter, and has now telegraphed that in view of the special circumstances of the year, which have involved also a departure from the precedent of 1887 in regard to the reception of chiefs in England, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that addresses should on this occasion be submitted through the Government, and not personally, and has authorised his Excellency the Viceroy to receive loyal addresses on her behalf. If the communities or bodies who are preparing addresses should wish to send deputations to present the addresses to his Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of her Majesty, early intimation of their intention should be made to me, in order that the arrangements for the reception of such deputations may be made.

Three notable books are about to be added to Bohn Library. One of them is a Swift classic, The Journal to Stella, which Mr. F. Ryland has edited. It contains a facsimile letter and two portraits of Stella. Their comes something heavier, Mr. George Sampsons edition of Bishop Berkeley's prose works. In this edition a biographical introduction has been written by the present Leader of the House of Commons. The third work is to be Leland's Itinerary, a long work, which is in the competent hands of Mr. Laurence Gomme.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P & O Co.'s s s extra steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain H C Weston, cleared yesterday for China and Japan with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 918 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Busreh (16th April), with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain G W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd March), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Saboo Sidick.

The B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr H M Abdoola, Mr Abdoola Janam Asst-Surgeon N Martin and 65 deck.

The P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain S Borchan, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers: Major Lystrop, Mr C E Mehta, Mr Jannaty E N Essoofally Hiptoola, and five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	28-4	B P S N Co
C	Tropic	2140	Barber	Calcutta	1-5	Grade & Co
K	Rosoal	1751	Glanfield	T & Venice	30-4	Bombay Co
M	Simla	15 2	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
N	Deepdale	1650	Peek			W A G Co
Q	Tokio	2468	Jones	Hull		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G. Ports	29-4	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmaeli	Bhownugger	1-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Britannia	3413	Parfitt	London	1-5	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2432	Sciarello	Genoa	29-4	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1499	Mansino	Hongkong	3-5	C Barboro
5	Peshawar	2202	Sibert	China		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2331	Nicolich	Venice	1-5	A L S N Co
15	Rosetta	2039	Tillard	Shanghai	2-5	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Rosetta	2039	Tillard	Shanghai	2-5	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime. 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Naseri s	Miller	Busreh, April 16.
28	I. G. S. Margarita	Baker	Tuticorin, April 19.
	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Borchan	Shanghai.
	Bombay s	Weston	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Purulia, McLean, for Persian Gulf.
" Singapora, Pizarello, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
12	Deepdale s	Peek	London & Middlebro.
13	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Bombay.
	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar & Mombassa.
14	City of Dublin s	Rai	Liverpool via Bombay.
	Maria Valerie s	Fillner	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Adam	Do.
17	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
18	Stolzenfels s	Pankoroo	Do.
19	Purulia s	McLean	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
13	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Bombay.
	Canara s	Stabb	Do.
14	Dwarka s	Rice	Do.
	Deepdale s	Peek	Do.
	Maria Valerie s	Fillner	Trieste, &c.
15	Bahaduri s	Adam	Bombay.
17	Leander s	Hamilton	Do.
	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
19	Purulia s	MacLean	Do.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. City of Dublin, Rai, E. Byrie and Co., (not known.)
" Stolzenfels, Pankoro, D. Graham and Co., for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Kola, Whitehead, M Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 11th to 17th April).

EXPORTS.

Satrunjee s, Bombay—672 bales cotton, 683 cwt cotton unpressed, and 117 cwt jowari.

Bahaduri s, Bombay—641 bales cotton, 465 cwt cotton unpressed, and 453 cwt jowari.

Satrunjee s, Bombay—467 bales cotton, 322 cwt cotton unpressed, 161 cwt jowari and 662 cwt rice.

IMPORTS.

Hambleton s, London—9 cwt iron bar, &c, 94 cwt steel.

City of London s, Liverpool via Bombay—990 pieces print foreign.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—1,356 pieces white goods, foreign 365 pieces print foreign.

City of Perth s, Glasgow and Liverpool—120 pieces print foreign.

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—360 pieces grey goods foreign.

Langbank s, London Middlebro—23 pieces print foreign.

Gisela s, Trieste—36 pieces print foreign.

Kola s, Bombay—1,200 pieces grey goods foreign 1,496 pieces white goods foreign 100 pieces prints foreign.

Leander s, London—22 pieces prints foreign.

Rauenthaler s, Hamburg and Bremen—80 pieces prints foreign.

Dumra s, Bombay—49 pieces white goods foreign.

Kola s, Bombay—150 pieces grey goods foreign 150 pieces white goods foreign.

Dwarka s, Bombay—1,500 pieces prints foreign.

Assyria s, Bombay—274 pieces prints foreign.

Dumra s, Bombay—4 0 pieces grey goods foreign, and 892 pieces prints foreign.

Kola s, Bombay—2,06 pieces grey goods foreign 3,700 pieces grey goods Indian 13,860 pieces white goods foreign 1,21 pieces prints foreign 400 lbs grey yarns, 3,600 lbs grey yarns Indian 166 cwt copper, 5 cwt yellow metal.

Bahaduri s, Bombay—20 cwt copper

Poseidon s, Trieste—30 pieces grey goods foreign.

Dwarka s, Bombay—9,055 pieces grey goods foreign 11,079 pieces grey goods Indian 26,503 pieces white goods foreign, 3,171 pieces prints foreign, 4,0 pieces prints foreign, 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 25 cwt copper, 30 cwt yellow metal, and 800 gallons kerosine oil.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—3,661 pieces grey goods foreign, 24,677 pieces white goods foreign, 30,990 pieces prints foreign, 31, 09 lbs grey yarns, 52,769 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,1 2 cwt iron bar, &c, 1,146 tons coal, and 156 tons coke.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 28.

From Glasgow.

Clan Alpine s—30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 6 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co; 9 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Asia s—3 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

Arabia s—25 cases whisky, Edu jee Bezonjee.

From Liverpool.

Locksley Hall s—20 cases ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 18 casks chemicals, Nanee Khairaz and Co.

Branksome Hall s—12 cases earthenware, L Cassum.

From London.

Peninsular s—50 cases ale, 51 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Deepdale s—100 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 4 cases soap, Abdo Junny; 250 drums chemicals, Vincent Soares; 6 cases medicine, 2,3 drums chemicals, Phillips and Co.

Coromandel s—8 cases port wine and sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Carthage s—33 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

Leander s—102 drums chemicals, A M Solder.

From Hull.

Tokio s—8 cases stationery, D Moosesala and Co; 71 casks chemicals, Lookmanjee Salebhanjee; 16 cases writing paper &c, Mahomedally Essajee; 6 crates earthenware, Hajee Hoosein Fazal; 185 drums chemicals, Kursondas Nathoo.

For Marseilles.

Singapore s—51 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Raventhaler s—10 cases medicine, A M Sodder; 5 cases earthenware, M Mirally.

Drachenfels s—390 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Drachenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Liladhur; 25 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Scharlachberger s—14 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Tropic s—101 bales strow boards S A S Dawood;

From Genoa.

Singapore s—61 cases provision D Dadabhoy; 5 cases soap, H Robiteck and Co.

From Charente.

Manila s—30 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.

From Boulogne.

Carthage s—45 cases champagne, Rogers Rock and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—20 cases writing paper &c. A H Hyderally; 17 cases glassware, R Ditmar; 22nd cases glassware, S M Cassom 11 bales writing paper K Mohomedally 8 cases papper &c 1st Mohomed H Abdoo 49 bales brown paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 12 boles writing paper, N Hiptoo. Iabboy.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. R. A. Willis Furniture, vis-a-vis, horse, &c., at the Old Ice House, next to Great Western Hotel, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS, at Nepean Sea Road, whole or in two parts. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 150. Apply on the spot or to DORABJEE N. DAVAR.

WANTED, by Married Couple, TWO ROOMS, west aspect in good locality of Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. State lowest terms. Apply to "X 77" care of this office.

WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR. Salaries Rs. 250, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C." care of this Office.

FOR Rs. 10 we supply a Good Nickel Silver Keyless Watch with a Chain, and guarantee the same with breakages for 3 years. This proves itself to be a really good article for the money you pay.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BASKETS! BASKETS!! BASKETS!!! Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the price Moderate. Fancy, Light, Durable,—Application to MAHESHURY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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PROGRAMME.

"Her MAJESTY the Queen": (Her Life Story Re-told.)	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"The HOME Life of To-day of H. M. Queen Victoria"	by Mary A. Dickens, Grand-daughter of Charles Dickens.
The Queen's Prime Ministers.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
Social Changes of the Queen's Reign, Part I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
Social Changes of the Queen's Reign, Part II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
The Labouring Classes in 1837 and 1897: A Contrast.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
British Battles in Her Majesty's Reign.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
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WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

CONSOLS were quoted in London, yesterday, at 112, or 1-16 per cent. higher than on the previous day. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. more at 102¾, while Paris Exchange on London, together with Indian Sterling Loan and Government Securities were unchanged. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 28 5-16d. per oz. For Braziers' Copper £55¼ per ton was quoted, and for Yellow Metal 4 15-16d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,330,000 quarters, being 40,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted, yesterday, at 40 3-4s. per 416 lbs., May to June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull in tone; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39s. per 416 lbs. May to June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs. April to May shipment, to the same ports, same sellers, tone of the market dull; Linseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. May to June shipments, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market quiet.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced in price in Liverpool, yesterday, by 1-16d. to 4 7-32d., but other descriptions, and American Arrivals were unchanged in value. The day's Sales totalled 12,000 bales, of which 300 bales were East Indians; and the Imports, 4,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, and quotations were given at 4s. 1½d. per piece for 38 in. 7¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair make; 4s. 9½d. for 38 in. 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair make; 1s. 11½d. for 37 in. 20 lbs Jacconets; 2s. 1½d. for 42 in. 20 lbs. Mulls; and 7½d. per lb. for 40s. Mule Twist.

The New York Cotton Market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

Locally, European Shippers were buying a little ready Cotton to-day, but the demand was not great, and prices remain unaltered. In forward Cotton no transactions were reported. Native dealers are willing to settle their contracts for good Bhownugger at Rs. 179, but there are no buyers over Rs. 178.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We hear of nothing fresh doing to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,015	bales.
Wheat	2,685	cwts.
Linseed	3,688	"
Rapeseed	10,753	"
Gingellyseed	1,869	"
Poppyseed	6,073	"
Castorseed	3,454	"
Rice	8,806	"

FREIGHTS.—Prices are unchanged, with nothing of importance doing.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet but steady at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been very little business passing either way, pending the news of the day's Sales of Council Bills in London. Rates at closing were quoted as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone at 102 13-16 for both cash and this month's settlement, from which the rate advanced to 102 7-8 in both positions, for 3 1-2 per cents, the May Account being quoted at 103 1-16 and 3 per cents at 97, nominal.

SHARES.—We have this evening to report an advance of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi Mill, and of Rs. 100 in Bombay and Burma: first issue; a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Canning, and of Rs. 25 in Asiatic Fire Insurance, Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,390 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) left Moji (Japan) yesterday, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28.

Orient Line mail steamer Ophir, from Australia arrived.

French mail steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 28th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier, between Tali and Tsuhsung.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on the 29th inst.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these two places are exchanged by boat.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 27.

10 p.m.	84·3

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 28.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	89·0
2 p.m.	90·3
6 p.m.	90·4

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1897:—

	April 13.			April 20.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	8	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,82,00,982	14	5	1,61,34,696	12	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,57,00,130	8	6	5,59,39,559	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,83,880	8	11	3,28,403	0	10
Sundries	20,23,867	7	6	22,12,101	5	8
Rs.	10,42,08,661	7	4	10,25,14,761	2	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	36,60,060	0	0	32,30,848	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,16,650	4	0	64,73,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,76,58,496	3	2	2,84,20,933	9	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,19,22,464	15	1	2,16,48,175	4	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,76,613	1	9	1,48,48,029	1	10
Balances with other Banks	11,69,188	13	1	11,71,144	3	0
Bullion	3,556	11	0	3,628	11	0
Dead Stock	13,36,887	3	1	13,35,625	0	1
Stamps	10,115	3	3	10,461	15	6
Sundries	8,87,092	8	5	8,38,876	3	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	90,23,241	8	10	1,15,50,509	7	0
Do. at Branches	1,79,42,274	15	8	1,31,81,789	6	6
Rs.	10,42,08,661	7	4	10,25,14,761	2	

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 20th April, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	31,77,518	Inc.
Do. at Branches	52,43,834	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,34,429	Inc.
Post Bills	55,477	Dec.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,72,211	Dec.
Loans	7,62,437	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,74,289	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,72,416	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	25,26,338	do.
Do. at Branches	47,60,485	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NORONHA—April 19, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. C. de Noronha, of a son.

ROGERS-HARRISON—April 20, at Salem, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Rogers-Harrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—COURTENAY—April 19, at the Roman Catholic Church, Umballa, by the Rev. Father Fidelis, R. C., Gilbert Lionel Thompson, to Minnie Mary, daughter of Captain J. M. Courtenay.

DEATHS.

CROMMELIN—April 16, at Saharanpur, Frank Arden Crommelin, of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of concussion of the brain, brought on by a fall from his horse, aged 29 years.

COATES—April 19, at Simla, at the Ripon Hospital, from shock after a severe operation for cancer, Susanna (Susie) the dearly loved wife of George Edmond Coates, of the "Plains," Lahore, aged 47 years, 4 months and 2 days.

SIMPSON—April 24, at Egmore, Madras, Selina, widow of the late David Simpson, aged 77 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

WHEN Professor Dr. Robert Koch arrives in Bombay on Saturday he will raise the number of German specialists in this city to five. Dr. Koch, as is well known, was entrusted with a mission by Prince Bismarck to visit Egypt and India to study the origin of cholera and the means by which it is propagated. Beginning his studies in bacteriology in 1872, he had invented a method of colouring microscopical preparations, and ten years later he employed this process in isolating the bacillus of tubercular consumption. To prove that he had really secured the bacillus of pulmonary consumption he inoculated animals with the bacillus and produced tuberculosis. This was the first step to the production of tuberculine for the cure of tuberculosis or consumption. The premature jubilation over the supposed success of that method of curing a disease more diffused and more abiding than plague, was not due to over-confidence on the part of Dr. Koch, who knew quite well that the "cure" had not reached the stage of certainty. The impetuous ardour of the Emperor William, who congratulated him upon the success achieved, and showered honours upon him, and the eagerness of thousands to obtain a remedy which meant a reprieve from death, forced his hand. But this anticipates matters somewhat. In 1883, Dr. Koch was made a Privy Councillor, and appointed head of the German Cholera Commission. In a remarkably short time he deciphered the famous "comma" bacillus and enabled Bismarck to score a point against the English administrators in Egypt by showing that cholera results from the existence of a germ that requires a certain drasticity of treatment, which they were supposed to dread. Dr. Klein, another German expert, was sent to India by the Secretary of State, and in due time he reported that the comma bacillus might be consumed in spoonfuls without giving the experimenter cholera. That savant reported his experience, and the "comma" was for a time regarded as a fraud.

Professor Haffkine, however, took the comma seriously, and after four years' study of its ways and possibilities at the Pasteur Institute elaborated a cholera vaccine with which, under circumstances recently described in these columns at some length, he successfully inoculated some 43,000 people in India during severe epidemics, and considerably diminished the mortality in the affected districts. Dr. Koch's comma bacillus was rehabilitated, and takes its place amongst the trophies of bacteriological research. The Emperor William, ever prompt to reward the successes of science, presented Dr. Koch with the princely reward of 100,000 marks—£5,000. After two years in France devoted to the further study of the "comma," the Doctor was appointed Professor of the newly established Institute of Hygiene in Berlin. It was there that he worked at the production of a curative lymph for phthisis. The process was kept secret, the German Government, that had lavishly endowed the Institute, desiring to have the monopoly of the sale. The lymph was sent to various hospitals in Germany and abroad, and amongst others to King's College, London. An investigating Committee of French doctors visited Berlin in 1890 to study the method and its results. They reported that in many cases it aggravated the disease. Dr. Virchow, one of the most distinguished physicians in Germany, pronounced against it, being satisfied that the lymph created centres of irritation, very injurious to the health of the patient. Adverse criticism of the kind always awaits any innovation, and it is not necessary to attach too much importance to the doubts of the sceptical. Dr. Koch is now satisfied that the improved lymph effects a great improvement in early stages of pulmonary consumption. As that disease usually takes six years to run its course, it is impossible to say as yet whether the action of the lymph is permanent and curative. But it is claimed for the remedy that under its influence the patient gains in weight and enjoys a practical immunity from the distressing variations of temperature characteristic of the malady. Dr. Koch's more recent study of rinderpest in South Africa has, perhaps, more direct interest for India at the present moment than the perfecting of the curative lymph for consumption which created such a furore in Europe. For unhappily the rinderpest has reached India from Central Asia *via* Chitral. As we stated yesterday, it is the intention of the Government of India to deal with that pest on the lines that have just proved successful in Cape Colony. Dr. Lingard, the Imperial bacteriologist, and his assistant, Dr. Stevens, have proceeded to the district of Jalpaiguri to study rinderpest with that view. No doubt the recent experience of Dr. Koch in that field will be utilised during his presence in this country.

IT is much to be wished that the foreign specialists who have been engaged for many weeks in the laborious and conscientious study of the plague in Bombay, should, before returning to Europe, interchange views with the English and Indian medical men who have had that disease under close and continuous observation during the last six months. It is satisfactory to know that on more than one point the deductions of British observers have been confirmed by the independent studies of their Continental confreres, carried on by methods not always identical. Dr. Childe, we believe, was the first to study the for long unsuspected relation of pneumonia with plague. He found that in numerous instances where the presence of plague was not diagnosed while pneumonia, unfortunately fatal, was taking its course, that the plague bacilli were disclosed by careful examination after death. Pursuing this line of investigation, it was established that pneumonic-plague shows two diverse types, the one apparently being plague, developing pneumonic symptoms, and the other pneumonia on which plague has supervened. The danger of infection manifest in one of those forms of the disease was absent from the other. Dr. Bitter, the German Principal of the Bacteriological Institute at Alexandria, was struck with what he happily termed the various and varying characteristics of plague. He, too, differentiated the two types of pneumonic plague, pronouncing one to be highly infectious, and the other only slightly infectious. He came to the conclusion that plague is not infectious in fifty per cent. of the cases. It is now thoroughly recognised that plague, if contagious at all, is only contagious in a very minor degree. Medical men, British and Continental, have no hesitation in freely handling plague patients in a way that would be regarded as very imprudent in cases of typhus. While some of the Continental specialists devoted themselves chiefly to the study of the pathology of plague, resorting to bacteriological enquiry when necessary to that end, others have given their attention to the investigation of the manner in which the disease spreads. The results attained confirm the conclusions arrived at by Professor Hankin that the rat is the most ubiquitous agent in disseminating the disease; ants, flies, and other insects also taking their share in that bad work. The painstaking and conscientious investigations carried on by so many scientists—some of whom have made detailed notes of four hundred cases—men selected for their special competence for the work, have accumulated a vast mass of valuable information as to the true character of plague, and the best means of combating it. But no epoch-making discoveries have been made. None have been expected by those who are aware that diseases equally fatal, if less dreaded, have been under the scrutiny of European science for many years and have not yielded up the secret of their origin. What is known of the origin of diphtheria? Or of rabies? Or of syphilis? The origin of these diseases is not less obscure than that of plague.

PLAGUE must still be dealt with by remedies more or less experimental. Mankind must be thankful that a knowledge of the general principles of hygiene, supplemented by the Pasteurian methods, curative and prophylactic, has added very appreciably to the resources of civilisation when confronting plague. Dr. W. M. Haffkine, on his arrival in Bombay in October last, set himself the arduous task of devising a prophylactic lymph and a curative serum for the plague, and in both he succeeded in the face of many difficulties. That is one of the most marked results of the labours of the many specialists who have made a study of the plague in Bombay through a period of anxiety and suffering now happily drawing to a close. It is interesting to know that if there be any one point on which the specialists are in substantial agreement, it is that while preventive measures and efforts to stamp out the plague are no doubt useful in limiting the mortality, they do not appreciably shorten the duration of an epidemic of that disease. It runs a regular course, the period of incubation being followed by an upward curve, reaching a maximum lasting a certain time, followed by a decline; the downward curve following very closely the gradient of the upward and eventually disappearing in the sixth or at most the seventh month. This has been the history of all recorded outbreaks. The plague lasted in Hong Kong some six months, and went through these successive stages. In that British port great energy was shown in combating it. The plague in Canton, where no sanitary measures were taken, went through the same gradations *pari passu* with that in Hong Kong. It began at the same time, reached its maximum, and declined and disappeared synchronously with the epidemic in the neighbouring port where all the resources of British hygiene were employed to "stamp it out." The visitation in Bombay will have the same history. The cleansing of the city on an unprecedent scale, 6,000 men being incessantly engaged in lime-washing and disinfecting every district, followed up by a quasi military regime enforcing the removal of cases to hospitals, have not influenced the duration of the epidemic or hastened its decline. It is impossible to judge from the curve of decline when the Plague Committee entered on its duties and erected or caused to be erected some fifty hospitals. The curve having entered on its downward course continued without any change or acceleration. Nor can the increasing heat of the weather be regarded as an element influencing the decline, for the greater heat in Scinde has been marked by an increase in the virulence of the epidemic. The deciding factor is the exhaustion of the initial energy of the attack.

IT is not very easy to understand exactly how the Greek Army was routed on Friday last and pursued by the Turkish cavalry. A battle at Mati is mentioned quite incidentally, but before it took place the Commander-in-Chief, according to the telegrams, had removed his head-quarters from Tyrnovos, north of Larissa, to Pharsala, eight hours south of that city. The evacuation of Larissa had been effected and the supplies stored there transported to Pharsala, the fortress guns too heavy to be moved being spiked. It seems strange that when the army retired on Pharsala a great battle should be fought at Mati, near Tyrnovos. But the statement is that a decisive battle took place; that the Greeks overpowered by numbers fell back, and that the Turkish army advanced. The defeat is described as being a perfect rout, the Turkish cavalry pursuing, and doing great execution while the retiring Greeks faced about and fired into their own comrades mistaking them in the darkness for the enemy. Such mishaps have occurred to seasoned troops in the confusion of a night attack. But what is more strange is that we hear nothing of the capture of guns or prisoners by the victorious Turks. "No guns! No prisoners! All this carnage for nothing!" exclaimed Napoleon after the victories of Bautzen and Lutzen, when the want of cavalry made it impossible to break up the defeated army and secure guns and prisoners as the substantial rewards of heavy fighting. But the Turks are expressly stated to have used their cavalry with effect, inflicting great losses on the routed Greeks. Yet there were no guns and no prisoners. If there were any, the Turkish General would surely have made the most of them in his bulletins. But what is still more strange is that after the first outburst of rage and indignation at Athens, the flight of the Greeks from the "splendid position" they held at Larissa is held to be inexplicable. It is quite explicable if a decisive battle was fought and lost, and the retreat was turned into a rout by the energy of the pursuit. However this may be, it is a fact to be noted that King George has not asked for the intervention of the Powers. He is perhaps better employed in consulting the leaders of the Opposition, who insist that the first duty of the Government is to re-organise the army. It is not an easy task to re-organise an army in the presence of a victorious enemy. The Russians felt very bitterly the necessity for re-organising the army which was held at bay in the Shipka Pass and at Plevna by the Turks twenty years since. But they had to defer the operation to a more convenient season. Reuter does not inform us where the defeated and flying Greeks have taken up their position. Have they fallen back on Pharsala? That was the position chosen in advance. If the army has rallied there we ought to have heard ere this that Marshal Edhem's army had marched on Pharsala. But there is no mention of any advance of the invading forces south of Larissa. If there has been no attempt to press the advantage the omission can only be ascribed to the difficulty of bringing up supplies from the distant base in Macedonia, itself a mountainous and infertile country, without railway communications or good roads. The Greeks having the command of the sea can obtain supplies with comparative ease, while preventing the Turks from receiving any direct help from Salonica or Constantinople. The end of the war is not yet. The Sultan has again changed his mind. He has recalled Ghazi Osman, whom he sent to supersede Marshal Edhem scarcely a week ago. Evidently all is not going well with the Turks in Thessaly.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of India, yielding to urgent remonstrances from Bombay, has modified the preposterous order of March 6, prohibiting the departure of any native of India from this country to foreign parts. The order in question occasioned no small inconvenience, not only to native merchants and other men of business, but to Europeans and even Government servants under orders to proceed to the African Coast and the Persian Gulf. Deprived of the services of native assistants or attendants, it was not always possible for such officers to proceed on their journey. The injury to the much harrassed shipping interest was serious and vexatious to a degree. The modification of the order on remonstrance, is full proof that it should never have been issued in its original form.

THE resolutions of the recent Plague Conference at Venice have reached the Government of India, but will not be published or come into force until after submission to the various Governments for confirmation. It is understood that the general principle agreed upon is that no vessel shall be quarantined anywhere which has been seven days out and is free from plague. The only exception made refers to certain articles defined as "suspected," including hides and other animal products, which will be subject to conditions imposed by the countries concerned. The thirty-six hours quarantine recently imposed at Marseilles is contrary to this convention, but the Government of India unlikely protest until the convention comes into force.

So far as is shown by observations to date storms of the past week have not materially increased. The snowfall in the Himalayas and conditions in India remain favourable for timely advance of the monsoon current. It is not yet known whether conditions in southern seas are favourable to the formation of a strong monsoon, but telegraphic advices are expected shortly from South Africa, giving important data in this connection. Meanwhile the barometer is unusually high throughout India, and fine weather is, therefore, probable.

A SMALL committee shortly meets to consider the C. D. question, Surgeon-Major Williamson, from Allahabad, representing the Army Medical Department. The rules that are drafted, however, will not be sanctioned until sent Home and approved by the Secretary of State.

IT is now settled definitely that Colonel Bissett, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, will succeed to the Government Directorship of Indian Railway Companies, at the India Office, when General Williams retires next year.

No honours will be published on the Queen's birthday, the list not appearing until the Jubilee celebration.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will return to Mahableshwar, from Bombay, on Sunday next.

HALF-A-DOZEN Greek residents of Bombay and one or two other commercial centres in the Presidency will leave this week for Athens as volunteers for the Turko-Grecian war on the Thessalian frontier. They have not received any command from the Greek War Office to return to the country to take up arms, but as the reserves have been called out they regard it as a matter of duty to hasten homewards. All able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards are liable to service in Greece. The total service is for 19 years, two (with considerable terms of leave) being passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr. The volunteers who are going from India belong to one or other of the two latter classes. The Greek residents here regard the policy adopted by the Government of King George as the only one possible, consistent with national honour, and they are so assured of the warlike enthusiasm of their countrymen at home that they do not regard the situation with despondency. They believe that the successes so far gained by Turkey may soon be reversed.

THE Indian Government Pearl Fishery steamer Margarita, Commander F. H. Baker, arrived in harbour, this morning, from Tuticorin, which port she left on the 19th April, and called at Mangalore on the 23rd instant. She has come to Bombay for repairs, and will remain here till September next, when she will return to Tuticorin. She has also brought in tow the Government schooner Irene for the same purpose. During the voyage there was experienced a strong head wind and sea.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Naseri, Captain D. Miller, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from the Persian Gulf, had two cases of small-pox on board. Early yesterday morning Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V. C., Deputy Health Officer of the Port, visited the vessel, and ordered the patients to be sent to the Infectious Hospital for treatment. The other persons on board, eighteen in number, were vaccinated on board, and them allowed to land. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

AFFAIRS AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, April 27, Evening.

A quieter feeling prevails here to-day.

The Chamber has been convoked, and the King is consulting with the leaders of the opposition, who insist that the first duty of the Government is to re-organise the Army.

THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 28.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Turkish Army testifies to the admirable conduct of the Turkish soldiers in the captured towns.

THE GREEK FLIGHT.

The flight of the Greeks from the splendid position they held at Larissa is inexplicable, except it occurred through panic or through orders received from Athens.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that the Powers intend treating Crete as neutral territory during the Turko-Grecian war.

THE GRIEVANCES OF OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL LIST.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. John Heywood Johnstone moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of officers of the General List of the Indian Army regarding their succession to Colonel's allowances.

Sir H. S. King seconded the motion.

In the debate which followed Lord George Hamilton was emphatic against the appointment of a Committee whose object, he said, would be to reverse the decision of successive Ministers and Viceroys for the last sixteen years, and he refused to saddle India with the unwarrantable addition to her burdens.

Sir H. Fowler concurred in the remarks made by Lord George Hamilton, and the motion was eventually rejected by 174 against 75 votes.

ANARCHY AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, April 28.

A mob, chiefly composed of Reservists, who were angry because they had not been sent to the front, last evening, plundered the gunshops here and seized arms and ammunition.

They afterwards made a demonstration in front of the palace.

RECALL OF GHAZI OSMAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.

Ghazi Osman Pacha has been recalled.

BANQUET TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.

A grand banquet was given, last night, in honour of the Emperor of Austria.

The Tsar exchanged the most cordial toasts with his Majesty, pledging continued friendship and the common aim of peace.

THE CITY AND SUBARBAN HANDICAP.

LONDON, April 28.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap, run at Epsen, to-day:—

Balsamo	1
Bay Ronald	2
La Sagesse	3

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 28.

There were 6 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was six.

In the Special Plague Hospital 12 were admitted, 5 discharged cured, 5 died, and 171 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were discharged cured, and 1 died, leaving 46 under treatment.

The Military Search Party visited 4,283 houses, discovering 4 cases and one corpse.

ACCIDENT TO THE RANGOON MAIL TRAIN.

RANGOON, April 28.

The mail train from Prome to Rangoon was derailed early this morning. The train left Prome at 8-30 last evening. Between Sitkwin and Letpadan, 79 miles from Rangoon, a sudden shock was felt, and the engine and six carriages were thrown off the line, the engine to the right of the line and carriages to the left. There were only two first-class passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Algie, and they were got out with no other injuries than a shock. The driver, fireman, and oilman had a miraculous escape. Indeed, only one third-class passenger was injured, and he received slight contusions only. Altogether the escape of the passengers was marvellous. Some fish plates had been removed from the rails which thus became unlinked and caused the accident. By hard work the line was repaired, and traffic resumed a few hours later.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, April 28.

An influential meeting of all classes of Ratnagiri was held here, this afternoon, when Mr. Kharegbant, the Sessions Judge, presided, and among those present were: Messrs. John Peaton, Curis, Ranade, chairman of the Municipality, Dahood, Lala Ali Saheb, Lala Fangay, Meherally, Mungee Date, Joshi, Ebrahim Khan, Moropant, and others. An address was read by Mr. Sayed Gulam Jailani, welcoming Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor to Ratnagiri, and recounting the various services rended by him to the country and especially the support given to the primary education of Ratnagiri Mahomedans. Mr. Koor delivered an impressive speech, appealing to the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities to help the people at the present crisis, when pestilence and famine were hovering over the land. Mr. Koor compared the two great communities to twin sisters, born of the same mother-land. Every noble emotion should prompt the Indian people to work for the common welfare of their country, instead of depending upon Government alone. People should gird up their loins for self-help and mutual assistance. The country would be unable to make material progress unless all the nationalities simultaneously partook of the advantages of secular and industrial education. Mahomedans were lamentably backward, and Mr. Koor urged that it would be to the advantage of the other sister communities if they gave their helping hand and advice to raise the Mahomedans from their present sorrowful lot. He also appealed to the Mahomedan leaders of the district to open their purses to ameliorate the condition of Mahomedans. The local Industrial Institution, under the care of Mr. Lewis, was an ornament to Ratnagiri, but Mr. Koor was sorry to learn from Mr. Lewis that Mahomedans took little interest in that institution. In the four successive decades of peace after the Mutiny, the Indian population had enormously increased, and Mr. Koor thought that the economic salvation and prosperity of such a vast population mainly depended upon its industrial development side by side with an improved mode of agriculture. Mr. Khareghant thanked Mr. Koor for the pecuniary help given by him to Ratnagiri Mahomedans and the Rajooda School, and hoped he would take the same interest in future. After the usual thanks to the chairman, and the distribution of pan and attar, the meeting dispersed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The annual State dinner and Levee at Simla have been fixed for Monday, May 24th, and the State ball for Friday, May 28th.

The public meeting at Simla in connection with the Queen's Commemoration will not take place until after the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived there next month. The Viceroy will be asked to preside.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved a set of rules for dealing with plague cases which may occur within the areas of military jurisdiction in Calcutta.

Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, of Messrs. Walter Locke and Co. has been elected by the Calcutta Trades Association to present them on the Calcutta Municipality, *vice* Mr. E. C. Cotes resigned.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the equestrian statue of Lord Roberts, which was to have arrived in time to be unveiled last cold weather, will not reach Calcutta until early in October next.

At a meeting of Calcutta University Senate on Saturday a resolution was adopted for the presentation of an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Commemoration, and a committee was appointed to draft the address.

The Mohmands are reported to be perfectly quiet, now they know that the demarcation of their country is no longer likely. The six sections under British influence have recently received their allowances, granted under arrangements made last year.

Brigadier-General Symons has been given full authority to take whatever measures he deems desirable to check the outbreak of enteric fever among the Black Watch at Subathu. He has proceeded to that ill-fated station to acquaint himself personally with the state of affairs.

The Government of India, it is noticed, is not losing sight of the urgent need for increasing the number of officers in the Staff Corps. The home authorities are likely to be addressed on the subject, but there will of course be not the least idea of making any changes until the existing financial pressure has completely passed away.

A meeting was held at Windsor on Saturday to protest against an attack made on the Royal Hunt. Sir George Russell presided, and resolutions protesting against the unfair and unfounded charges of cruelty continuously circulated with the object of prejudicing public opinion against the maintenance of Her Majesty's Buckhounds and appointing a committee to take steps to protect the interests of the Royal Hunt were carried.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma has asked Chamber of Commerce, the Port Commissioners and the Munipal Committee to each submit the name of a gentleman for nomination on the new Burma Legislative Council, and Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to suggest names of leading Burmans. The nominations to the Council will probably be made next month.

The Bolan Railway is at last opened for general traffic, and the mails are now delivered at 1 p. m. instead of at 10 p. m. Two trains a day pass each way on the old route between Quetta and Sibi.

With reference to the rumours that are being circulated regarding the possible despatch of troops from India to South Africa, a Simla correspondent is authoritatively informed that no communication whatever has been received from Home upon the subject.

The Government of Mysore has intimated to the British Resident that the Durbar has decided to build a general cemetery at the Kolar Gold Fields for all classes of Mysoreans, as well as Europeans and Eurasians connected with the Mysore State and to bear the entire cost of the work.

Sergeant J. O'Keeffe, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, a previous winner of the Presidency Medal, has made the splendid score of 76 points out of a possible 84 for the same event this year.

Thirty chiefs including a number of Juju priests and Chief Ocbudi, together with 200 people, have already submitted themselves at Benin. When the last dispatches left numbers of others were daily arriving and settling down, while market produce was being brought in and sold systematically. Consul-General Moor, Dr. Allman, and Mr. Searle have left for Old Calabar. Major Gallwey has returned to England, and Major Leonard is on his way to Opobo.

The Russian Railway Commission has approved the project of the Bibinsk Company for a new line to connect Moscow with the Baltic via Dunaburg and Tukum to Windau, where the Company undertake to establish a port at a cost of four million roubles. This line, if carried out as at present intended, will give the shortest route from Moscow to a port which is never frozen. Its total length will be some seven hundred miles.

The new second-class cruiser Eclipse has been commissioned by Captain Frank Hannam Henderson, with a complement of 477 officers and men, to relive H. M. S. Bonaventure, the present flagship of the East Indies Station. H. M. S. Eclipse is one of the Talbot class of cruisers and her speed is 19·5 knots. She is armed with five 6-inch guns, six 4·7 inch guns, and 15 smaller quick-firing guns. By all accounts she will be the largest and most powerful warship that has ever been stationed in the East Indies. On the arrival of the Eclipse, probably at Trincomalee in June next, Catain Henderson, who brings her out, will hand over charge to Captain F. S. Inglefield, of the Bonaventure who will then transfer to the Eclipse, while Captain Henderson will take home the Bonaventure, which on arrival will be paid off at Davenport, where she was commissioned in 1894.

The Madras Railway Company has accepted the terms offered by the Secretary of State in regard to the construction and working of the Calicut-Cannanore extension railway; so this project may now be considered as virtually sanctioned. It is hoped that the work of construction will be commenced shortly. Meanwhile, the newly-formed Nilgiri Railway Company, not content with its little mountain line to Coonoor and its subsequent extension to Ootacamund, has submitted proposals for constructing an exension of the line on the metre-gauge straight across from Mettapolium to Erode, thus avoiding the present detour *via* Coimbatore and Podanur, and saving 25 miles in the present distance by the Madras Railway's broad-gauge line. The damage that this would inflict on the latter's traffic need hardly be pointed out. Nor does the Nilgiri Railway Company's projects end here, for it proposes also to run a line to Satiamangalam and Nanjengode, taking off at a convenient point on the Mettapollium-Erode line. This would link up the South Indian and Southern Mahratta systems of metre-gauge lines to the West, as they have already been linked up at Katpadi to the East. The Madras Railway will no doubt vigorously protest against the Nilgiri Railway Company's projects, as they will, undoubtedly, rob it of an immense amount of traffic, without, as far as one can see, creating any new traffic.

An unusual scene was witnessed on April 5 in Burdett Road. In a side street close to that thoroughfare is a stable-yard with large wooden gates, which have cut through them a smaller aperture to allow stablemen to enter and leave while the heavier portals remain closed. A horse suddenly took fright at something, and dashed through the minor opening. Its head and forelegs got outside all right, but the hole was too small for the body to follow, and in its struggles the animal lifted the entire gateway from the hinges, and galloped along Burdett Road with its strange burden. In about 100 yards it was stopped, but it was so frightened and restive that the stablemen could not lead it back, and were obliged to send for a joiner and a saw to relieve it of its burden. Two ostlers held the head while the workmen sawed away the gate from the horse, and ultimately liberated it. The operation was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators.

An Odessa telegram of April 3 says:—Four doctors with others under Dr. Radzevitch arrived here yesterday, from Abyssinia, being the last of the party of doctors who accompanied the so-called Russian Red Cross Mission to Abyssinia. This part of the mission has returned with seven Abyssinians, who will go to St. Petersburg, where five will study in the medical school, and two will attend the military school. Dr. Radzevitch has also been entrusted by the Negus with several orders and diplomas which the Abyssinian monarch has awarded to several Russian ladies.

Complaints are rife at present about the state of the road into the Kangra Valley. Three arches of the Chaki bridge near Pathankote were carried away last rains, and nothing is being done to repair them. Travellers in the mail or special tonga are put to the greatest inconvenience: they have to descend perpendicular ladders to the bed of the stream, and then cross on stepping stones at 2 o'clock in the morning in the dark, a distinctly unpleasant experience. If the bridge is not made passable for tongas and carts before the rains, traffic will be impossible, and the interests of the tea industry jeopardised. The bridge should have been temporarily repaired and opened for tonga and cart traffic last autumn. As it is, the general public travelling to Dharmsala and Palampur have been put to great inconvenience for the past eight months, and it is time that some thing was done.

The latest intelligence received by the *Daily Chronicle* from the FitzGerald Expedition gives renewed assurance that Mr. FitzGerald is undaunted in his determination that the peak of Aconcagua shall yet yield to him in spite of the repeated attempts which have ended in his being forced through illness to turn back. After the successful ascent made by Mr. Vines and one of the porters—who, it will be remembered, reached the summit about seven weeks ago—the party were all feeling rather worn out from mountain sickness and fatigue, so a holiday was decided upon, and ten days quietly spent at an Argentine hotel worked wonders in the way of rehabilitating the health and spirits of the explorers. For his next assault upon the mountain. which was timed to begin on March 5th, Mr. FitzGerald had mapped out a few routes, which he believed would present fewer difficulties.

The rumours of intended visits of the Czar to France, and of President Faure to St. Petersburg, though they have been officially denied, are credited, and their accuracy is affirmed. Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, has explained to the Marine Committee of the Chamber his scheme for expending 800,000,000 francs in eight years on shipbuilding, beginning this year with a supplementary credit of 80,000.000 francs.

Is it possible, asks the *Chronicle*, that "Oom Paul" in assessing the damages—material, moral, and intellectual—of the raid was taking a lesson from John Milton? Certain it is that that Puritan statesman did in the year 1650 make a claim on the Dutch Republic to the tune of £1,681,996 15s. The largest items in this nicely-balanced account were for £600,000, and £700,000 for prospective profits—the analogy to the "moral and intellectual" losses. "Oom Paul" is a student of Dutch history, and he may well have modelled his little bill on that of the great Englishman, with the intention of "getting back" on Mr. Chamberlain a little later on.

A telegram dated March 28 from Havana, addressed to the Minister of War by the general second in command in Cuba, the Marques de Ahumada, states that the rebel leader, Rivera, the successor of Maceo, fell into the hands of the Government troops during an engagement at Cabezadas. Rivera was badly wounded, having received three rifle bullets. Two other chiefs were taken prisoners at the same time. This capture is regarded as of the greatest importance.

Some of the troops garrisoned in Paris are now fed on a new article of food called Graisse de Normandie (Normandy dripping). Mutton tallow, from which the parts containing blood have been separated is melted over a hot fire and cooked with the following vegetables: To every 100lb. of tallow 5lb. of carrots are added, 7lb. of leek, 7lb. of onions, 1lb. of celery, 500 grains of parsley, 500 grains of garlic, 50 grains of thyme and laurel leaves, also salt, pepper, and nutmeg. After this *olla podrida* has boiled for several hours the whole soup is put through a sieve, and the vegetable stuffs are thrown away. The remaining mass is formed into bricks, which can be easily made into soup by dissolving them in water over the fire. The food is said to be liked by the men and is very nutritious.

It would remarks a contemporary be interesting to know if sportmen and naturalists in different parts of India have observed anything unusual in the ways of the migratory wildfowl this spring. On the 15th April a gentleman at Allahabad, who is well known as a keen shot, was informed by some natives that there were great quantities of duck still on the Ganges. Having sent out to verify the news, he took a boat and started after the birds, which he found in large packs on the banks, and succeeded in bagging a good many, among them teal, redcrested pochard and pintail. That teal should be found staying so late in the season though unusual is nothing extraordinary, but pintail it is well known are about the earliest of the duck tribe to leave, and generally they have all disappeared from this part of the country by the second week in March. What has induced the birds to postpone their exodus this year of all others? There is not a jheel in the Allahabad district which has not been dry since Christmas; the crops have all been cut this month past; and they cannot find much sustenance on the sandy river banks. Where then can be the attraction that has led these unaccountable wildfowl to depart so strangely from their usual habits?

As might be expected the Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans constituting the recently raised Burma battalions are giving excellent accounts of themselves in musketry, and have outstripped most of the older corps of the Madras regular army, which are recruited from Vellore and Madras Mussalmans, from Tamils of Southern India, and from the mild Telinga, or Telegu. There are now 7 Burma battalions, the first being composed of Gurkhas, the second having 4 companies Sikhs, 2 companies Punjabi Mahomedans, and 2 companies of Pathans. The 3rd Burma has 5 companies Sikhs, 2 of Punjabi Mahomedans, and 1 of Pathans; the 4th Burma has half and half Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans; the 6th Burma has 2 companies of Dogras and 1 of Hindustani Mahomedans; and the 7th Burma, which was only raised in October 1893 on the disbandment of the 29th Madras Infantry, has 1 company of Brahmins and 1 company of Rajputs. That these corps, which until lately were Military Police, and as such armed with Snider rifles, should prove themselves superior to most of the regular Madras regiments would seem to point clearly to the better physique and greater military aptitude of the rank and file, for the officers in both cases are drawn from the lists of the Madras Staff Corps. News received from Burma states that the 4th, 5th and 7th local battalions appear to have beaten all the Madras troops in Burma at musketry, and probably all the native infantry regiments in the Madras Presidency, except the 26th M. I. stationed at Belgaum, which has for several years won the Adjutant-General's challenge shield. In course of time it may be found advisable to transform another Madras regiment into a Burma Pioneer battalion. Meanwhile the climate of Burma evidently does not prevent the Sikhs and Punjabis from holding their rifles straight.

The new Chinese Envoy, Lo Feng-Luh, the well-known First Secretary of Li Hung Chang will arrive in London within a fortnight, having left China in the middle of March. He will be accompanied by the members of his staff, but it is not known whether Sir Halliday Macartney will retain his post. Lo Feng-Luh is a master of the English language. The new Minister to Russia, Yang Yii, will not arrive there till next May, when he will be introduced by Isue Shing Chang, who has acted as Minister at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Chinese Legations in Austria-Hungary and Holland will be merged in that in St. Petersburg, and the Italian Belgian Legations in that in London, though it is under consideration whether *Charges d'Affaires* will not be appointed for Vienna, Rome, Brussels, and the Hague.

THE LAST OUTGOING TROOPER OF THE SEASON.

IMPROVEMENTS IN "THE CLIVE."

The prejudice which, for some unaccountable reason, is entertained by the Admiralty authorities at Home against the employment of the Indian Marine service for transport purposes, led to a veto being put on the proposal that the Clive should be employed to carry to England the surplus troops left over from the ordinary transport service of the season. It is understood that the Director of the Marine submitted a Minute, showing (as has often been shown before) that the service is far more economical than the plan of hiring outside boats for transport purposes. But the interests of the Indian taxpayer do not seem to have much consideration in Whitehall, and orders came for the substitution of a hired vessel for the Clive. Surveys were accordingly taken of the P. and O. s.s. Shanghai, but it was found that it would not be suitable for the purpose in view of the exceptionally large number of insane persons for whom accomodation was required. A similar disability prevented the chartering of other outside vessel, and after all the Clive was again placed under orders to proceed to England with the last batch of troops.

It was only a little more than a week ago that this order was given, and it was found that considerable interior alterations would be required to fit the vessel for its passengers. The Clive was put in the dry dock in the Government Dockyard, and the alterations were carried out by an army of workmen with such celerity that yesterday morning the vessel, repainted and renovated, left the dock for the stream, where coal was taken on. She sails for England on Saturday. The number of rank and file to embark is but small on this occasion (80 men), and the greater part of the accommodation is required for the second-class passengers, consisting of 22 warrant officers, 20 wives, and fifty children, and for the insane. The number of unfortunate beings thus classified is much larger than usual at the end of the trooping season. It comprises 3 insane officers, 6 violent cases, and 16 harmless ones, making a total of 25 in all. Such a high percentage of insane persons to be taken Home at the end of a single trooping season is so large as to suggest an enquiry as to the cause of the increase. Whatever may be the reply, one thing is certain, namely, that these unfortunate creatures will be made as comfortable as possible on the return journey. Special accommodation has been provided for them and their keepers in the fore part of the ship, on the troop deck. Their cabins are fitted up in a manner which, while giving them all possible comfort, will put out of their reach temptations to do mischief either to themselves or others. Separate messing and bathroom accommodation is of course provided for them, and a space is reserved on the upper deck where they will be able to take walking exercise. The saddest sight which met the eyes of the representative of this paper who went over the ship just as the finishing touches were being put on the alterations that have been made, was the cabin reserved for an insane officer. It contained no less than six berths, and our representative learned that it was necessary to have this accommodation as the officer was so violent as to require the services of five attendants, who will have to watch him in turns every hour of the day and night. There is separate lavatory and bathroom accommodation in the cabin, so that the unfortunate man can, if necessary, be kept entirely segregated from the other "insanes" less heavily afflicted.

The accommodation for the second-class passengers is mainly on the troep deck, but as there are so many warrant officers and their wives booked to proceed by this vessel, quite a number of them will overflow into the cabins round the first-class saloon. Their use of that saloon will of course be confined to passing to and fro from their cabins, and they will have their meals in their own saloon. This has been very comfortably arranged, additional dinning tables have been provided, and the saloon with its spacious port-holes is delightfully cool. The second-class cabins are large and commodious. Only three berths have been placed in each, so that the passengers will have much more room to carry on their toilet than would be the case if they went home by the same class on any of the mail steamers. The cots while strong are lightly constructed, thus securing additional ventilation for the cabins, which it may be mentioned are fitted up with all necessary accessories on modern principles. The ninety second-class passengers will have twenty stewards to look after their wants, and we understand that care will be taken to obviate any cause for complaints]as to the Commissariat, such as were poured into the willing ears of *Truth* by some aggrieved passengers by the same boat last year. Many of the evils then complained of arose from overcrowding (a matter for which the military rather than the naval authorities were responsible), but as the number of passengers on this occasion is comparatively small, these objections will not again arise. There will be no difficulty in observing all the ordinary decencies of life. The lavatory and bathroom accommodation in all parts of the ship are of a very adequate and satisfactory kind. Salt and fresh water, both hot and cold, will be procurable at all hours. The hospital accommodation is of a commodious and comfortable description and is adjacent to a well filled dispensary.

The eighty men of the rank and file who are provided for on the lower troop deck, have all their requirements well looked after. The coffee-room and canteen set apart for their use will doubtless be well patronised. Those suffering from disease of a contagious character have separate accommodation. On the whole it may be expected that the passengers of all classes by the Clive will have a very pleasant time. The improvements made in the arrangements of the vessel by the dockyard authorities at such short notice, have been so well devised and carried out that anyone who complains of the accommodation will belong to a class of (beings by no mean suncommon) whom it is impossible to please. There cannot be a repetition of the complaints of last year unless the arrangements made in regard to cooking and attendance break down. This is extremely improbable, and it may be taken for granted that so far as the officers of the ship are concerned, nothing calculated to make the voyage as pleasant as possible to all on board will be left undone. The officers are Captain Rose, Lieutenants Wilson, Rowart, and Wyndnam, and Chief Engineer Gadsden.

The troops will be brought from Deolali for embarkation on Saturday morning by a train arriving at 5 a.m. All officers and warrant officers from Bombay and all details from Colaba depot will embark from the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. The vessel is expected to arrive Home on May 26, and it is to be hoped that she will be boarded by the representative of *Truth* in order that he may inform his readers of the improvement which has taken place since last he wrote respecting life on the Clive.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SINGAPORE.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarello, sailing, this day, at 7 a.m.:—

FOR GENOA.

Dr and Mrs Barbosa and child
Mr and Mrs Ambler
Mr and Mrs Pelitl
Col and Mrs Martin, 1 infant
Mrs and Miss Gill
Revd L B Chamberlain
Mr F G Wells
Mr L Ralph
Mr Allison and child
Mr Gerard
Mr Smith
Mr F Wolf
Mrs Alwares and 2 children and infant
Dr and Mrs Cuciro and 2 children
Master Sequeira
Mr and Mrs Michel
Mr and Mrs Petersen
Mr and Mrs Scueizi
Mrs Jackson and child
Mr and Mrs Lagattolla and sister
Mr A Bianchi
Mr G Sozdini
Mr G Bartoli
Mr A Bartoli
Mrs C Valenha

The appointment of Mr. Andrew D. White to be United States Ambassador in Germany has been received with great satisfaction in Berlin, where he is well known to diplomatists, politicians, and scientists as Minister in Berlin from 1879 to 1882. He was born in 1832 at Homer, in the State of New York, and studied in Berlin from 1854 to 1856. He speaks German fluently, and is much respected as one of the most learned philologists and historians in the United States. It is hoped that he will be able to remove many of the difficulties that now hamper the commercial relations of the two countries, which have been further strained by the new American customs tariff.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor Muller, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N.N. Katrak, Dr. A.G. Viegas, and Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtula.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

The Committee resumed consideration of a letter from the Commissioner on the question of the supply of coal during the year 1897-98. There was a long conversation on the subject of having an annual contract for the supply of coal; and it was proposed that the present system of purchasing coal should be continued until the present abnormal rates resumed their low level. Another proposal was to the effect that the contract might for the present be made for six months only. Several amendments were proposed one after another, but they were either rejected or fell through for want of a seconder. The Committee, after all, came to no conclusion in the matter, which led the chairman to remark that the Committee had wasted half-an-hour in fruitless discussion.

MEAT FROM BANDORA TO BOMBAY.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in accordance with notice, moved that the Commissioner be asked to furnish a return showing the cost to the Municipality of bringing the meat from the Bandora slaughter-houses to Bombay. The motion was agreed to.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S SALARY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a copy of Government resolution, requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the payment to Government of Rs. 500 per month, being the amount of Municipal contribution towards the salary of Professor Haffkine from the date he took over charge of his work in Bombay, the amount to be debited to the plague grant.

It appeared from the letter of the Government of India that they agreed with the Government of Bombay that Professor Haffkine's arduous and much appreciated services were deserving of substantial remuneration, and they considered that he should be granted a salary at the rate of Rs. 2,000 a month with effect from the date on which he commenced work in Bombay, instead of the allowance of Rs. 15 a day, which he was then receiving. The Government of India also agreed that the salary should be paid partly by the Government and partly by the Municipality, and that the Municipal contribution should be Rs. 500 a month. It appeared to the Governor-General-in-Council that there was some objection to the proposed arrangement, under which part of the remuneration Professor Haffkine was to receive from the Government should be paid partly from Imperial and partly from Provincial revenues. Such an arrangement would be opposed to the principles on which the revenues were administered; and the Government of India would prefer, under present circumstances, that the Government contribution should be charged to Imperial revenues in the same way as the allowance which Professor Haffkine at present received.

Dr. N.N. Katrak remarked that the good work done by Professor Haffkine benefited not only India, but the whole of the world. If his protective serum proved effective, he would have conferred a great boon on human kind. (Hear, hear.)

Professor Muller remarked that it was far from his intention in any way to fail to appreciate the services of Professor Haffkine, but looking at the question from a business point of view, he thought that the Government of India having practically undertaken to pay his expenses, the Bombay Municipality should not have been called upon to pay them. Mr. Hankin was also sent down by Government, and his salary of Rs. 1,000, and expenses, amounting to another Rs. 1,000, were paid by Government, and not the Municipality. Professor Haffkine's salary, rightly speaking, ought to be paid by the Government of India. It was an imperial question, and as he was sent down by the Imperial Government, the salary ought to be paid by that Government.

Mr. Shroff observed that, for aught they knew, many precious lives must have been saved by Professor Haffkine's protective serum.

Dr. Viegas asked the Municipal Commissioner at whose instance the correspondence relating to Professor Haffkine's salary had been started.

The Commissioner: I started the correspondence.

Dr. Viegas said that, although he acknowledged the services rendered by Professor Haffkine to humanity, he could not help remarking that if the correspondence had not been started by the Commissioner, the Municipality would not have had to contribute towards the salary.

Mr. Vincent observed that the Municipality was very anxious to engage the services of Professor Haffkine. Everybody was then asking when the Professor was coming.

Dr. Katrak thanked the Municipal Commissioner for the initiation he had taken in the matter. The contribution proposed to be made was a fair charge to the Municipality, whose duty it was to recognise and remunerate the services of a savant, who bade fair to hand down his good name to posterity. (Hear, hear.) Professor Haffkine's services should be well remunerated on the principle of the labour being worthy of his hire. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

It was then unanimously resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the proposed contribution of Rs. 500 per month to Professor Haffkine's salary.

WANT OF ROAD-WATERING.

Dr. Viegas mentioned that as the roads were not properly watered there were clouds of dust flying about the city to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants. If it was supposed that the full watering of the roads would resuscitate or multiply the plague germs, they might be sparingly watered so as to lay down the dust.

Mr. Vincent: That theory has now been exploded.

Mr. Shroff: Some of the roads are watered so much, that they are a danger to passengers' slipping down, particularly those riding bicycles.

Dr. Viegas: Oh! Mr. Shroff has now taken to cycling. What next? (Laughter.)

The matter was then allowed to drop; and the Committee adjourned.

MR. P. M. MEHTA'S DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Parsees have feasted the figure-head of their community because he is going to England So far I see no movement for any similar compliment being paid to one who has equal claims on the consideration of his co-citizens, one who has made great personal sacrifices to serve his country, and who has done more for the political regeneration of his countrymen than any other living native citizen of Bombay. I allude, of course, to the Honourable Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta, C.I.E., who also proceeds to England in the middle of next month. Surely the citizens of Bombay, members of the Municipal Corporation, and others will not let the occasion pass without devising some means of showing their esteem for the honourable gentleman before he leaves these shores.—Yours, &c.,

April 28. CIVIS.

THE RATNAGIRI MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In his annual administration report of the several Municipalities in the Ratnagiri district for the year 1895 (?), Mr. Drew, the worthy Collector of the district, says: "Ratnagiri with a debt of Rs. 32,750 is also in a bad way, the administration being marred by cliques in the Committee. The Commissioners are lax and unpunctual in attendance. That the accounts should have been allowed to remain unaudited is by no means creditable to the Municipality." That the state of things like these if allowed to continue will directly go to militate against the efficent administration of the Municipality is, I believe, beyond any doubt. I think it, therefore, highly desirable in the interest of the rate-payers of the town of Ratnagiri to suggest, through your columns, to Government to convey to the Municipal Commissioners a mild hint that if they continue to remain so unfaithful to the stewardship committed to them, Government will soon be compelled to take the civil privileges granted to the town and administer it through its own officers. I have no desire to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire, but when matters involving public interests have been officially found to go wrong, I consider it my duty (even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of those concerned) to try to get them set right, if possible.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, April 28. P. R. DESAI.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The Port Trust Loan regarding which I have written in previous letters, went off as a very great surprise. In business circles here it was generally thought that it would be taken up at between 99 and 101, and the bulk of the tenders were, I believe, about those rates. But as the unexpected always occurs, so it was not absent on this occasion and the loan was placed on an average of Rs. 105-12. The explanation of this is very simple. A Court of Wards estate had a large sum of money for investment, restricted to Government paper and bonds of this description. The Port Trust Loan carries interest at 4 per cent and is for thirty years, and the managers of the estate at once saw that this was an opportunity which should be availed of: they therefore tendered for it at a rate which made it certain that they would get what they required. This is a commentary on the conduct of Government in reducing their rates of interest first to 3½ per cent. and then to 3 per cent. It has thoroughly disgusted the native community and instead of there now being a desire to hold Government paper the inclination is just the other way.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	13	1	22
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	1	1	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	23
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewri	0	1	
	Sion	2	0	
G	Mahim	5	0	3
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	3
	Hospitals.			
	Grant Road		1	11
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		0	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		1	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Lohana		1	
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		0	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	St George's		0	
	Worli Plague		0	
	Police Plague		1	
	Total	29	19	89
	Total to date	11,925	10,206	

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND QUESTION.

In accordance with a notice given by the Municipal Commissioner, a deputation of Sooni Mahomedans, consisting of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Mr. Oomer Jamal, and the Mutvali of Narelwadi attended on Mr. Snow, at the Municipal Office, yesteday, to take charge of the new Mahomedan burial-ground, at the Tank Bunder. Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, were also present. In the course of an interview with the deputation, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out to the members the necessity of removing the present burial-ground in the interests of the health of the city. After some conversation, it was decided that the members of the deputation and about sixteen other leading members of the various sects of the Sooni committee should meet the Commissioner at the burial-ground at Tank Bunder, on Friday next, at two o'clock, when the Commissioner will hand over to them the charge of the ground.

THE INSPECTION ON THE RAILWAY.

The medical examination of in-coming passengers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Santa Cruz, is conducted very strictly. During the forty-eight hours ending at noon of the 27th instant, 17 passengers were detained, of which one was suffering from plague, the other sixteen being suspicious cases. The total added to 43, the number of passengers previously detained, makes altogether 60 passengers detained at Santa Cruz since the examination commenced.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

On the evening of the 26th inst. General Gatacre went to the Victoria Bunder to see the condemned huts from which the people have been evicted. He was met by Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay, and Mr. Playford Reynolds. Mr. Cama, the secretary of the Colaba Land Company, was also present. The sheds in which cattle are at present kept being in an exceedingly insanitary condition, the chairman proposed to contribute Rs. 250 from the Committee funds if the Land company would give a similar sum for erecting better sheds. Mr. Cama, on behalf of the company, agreed to pay the amount. As all the money will not be required for this purpose it is proposed to spend the balance on the improvement of the temporary huts put up for the people by the company by making it water-proof jowlied. After the monsoon, the Land company will build a new village in this piece of land for the accommodation of the people employed in their adjacent mill. A visit to the Modikhana and Wari Bunder Hospitals completed the day's work.

INSPECTION OF AN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee proceeded to inspect several hospitals accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant. The following hospitals were visited:—Adamji Peerbhoy's Hospital at Churney Road, Mody Bunder, Clive Road, Wari Bunder, Narelwadi, and Parel Hospitals.

GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The nurses at the Sion Plague Hospital desire to acknowledge with thanks most welcome gifts of clothes, kindly made by Mrs. Raper, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Joyce, of Parel, from material presented by the Jacob and Western Indian Mills. Also bundles of clothes from Mrs. Game and Mrs. Nicholson. They also wish to thank Mr. Khambatta, of the Union Mills, for the loan of fifty large pots of plants, sent to adorn the hospital compound.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CONTINUED INFECTION.

Yesterday morning, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Vassanji Khimji and Marshall, J. Ps., and Dr. R. Wadia carried out a careful search in Parel, Bhoiwada, and Naigaum, the two localities in which plague has of late shown a tendency to re-appear. There have been nearly a dozen cases here during the last week, almost about all traceable to one or two cases imported from the moffusil before the railway inspection began. As the cases have been nearly all removed as they occurred, this recrudescence seems to have died out. Only one case was discovered in Naigam, that of a woman, whose daughter (aged 11) had died two days before of the plague.

Enquiries revealed a rather curious case of continued infection. A certain shimpi, a tailor of Naigaum, died in a chawl there at the end of March. His room was disinfected according to the most approved principles, which means in plain English that it was made unfit to live in, with the roof off and the floor dug up. All infected kit was also burnt. His family moved with the rest of their goods to a temporary hut in the paddy fields, near the new Matunga Road. Nothing further happened till about a week ago, when the son of the tailor developed plague symptoms. The case was not discovered til the youth's death was reported two days ago.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6a.m., yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered in the city by sea and land, are as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,324, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,943, making a total of 5,267 persons. Departures by sea 1,208, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,829, making a total of 3,037 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 2,230 persons.

The Connaught Club Garden, Colaba, is placed out of bounds for the European Troops at Colaba, except for those men going to the Gymnasium or Swimming bath. Men going to either place will enter the Garden by the gate nearest the building they are going to.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE HOSPITAL DOCTORS

The sad news of the death of Dr. M.G. Desai, which occurred on Monday morning, will be received with deep regret by the Bombay public, as he was one of the few young medical men who did not fly from Bombay on account on the plague, but remained here throughout the epidemic, and volunteered his services to the Hindu Plague Hospital, organised by Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar. The late Dr. Desai was a young and promising member of his Sarwat Brahamin community, and took his degree of L. M. and S. only in 1896. All those who had the pleasure to visit the hospital in his charge were greatly pleased with the way in which he discharged his duties and were gratified to notice his social and amiable disposition. Only last Thursday he was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, at the hospital, on the eve of his departure to England. Soon after the retireing member of H. E. the Governor's Council left the hospital, the late Mr. Desai got slight fever, and was taken home. He subsequently developed pneumonia, and breathed his last in spite of the best medical aid. It is reported that his case is considered a suspicious one, and if this be true, Bombay has lost in all three medical men, viz., Drs. Manser, A. S. Hyams, and Desai.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

Now that syces and other servants are available for work, horses, bullocks, and dogs will be admitted as in-patients in the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, as usual. There is accommodation for 60 horses, 200 head of cattle, and 20 dogs.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted 1; died 1; discharged 1; remaining under treatment 16—sixteen being males, and one female.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 27th April to 7 a.m. 28th April:—1 admitted, 1 died, 3 convalascent, and 30 remaining under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the 28th instant:—Admission, 1; convalescent, 2; and remaining under treatment, 5.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs.	a.
Sum previously subscribed	24,708	3
A Zoroastrian	25	0
Bai Virbaiji Jinaji Guzdur, in memory of her mother	51	0
Bai Shirinbai Cowasjee Bisal, in memory of her maternal grand-mother	50	0
In memory of Bai Dinbai Jamsetji Madon and Bai Pirojbai Nusserwanji Antia by their parents and relations	50	0
In memory of Mr. Dinshawji Framji Makibuthana, by a friend	2	0
Mr. Sorabji Furdoonji Cavarana	10	0
A poor Zorostrian Irani	5	0
A Zoroastrian lady, in memory of her maternal grandmother Dhunbaiji	5	0
Bai Pirozbai Jamsetji Wadia, in memory of her daughter Meherbai (through Dr. Bahadurji)	500	0
Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Davur (through Dr. Bahadurji)	150	0
Messrs. R. R. Parukh and Co. (through Dr. Bahadurji)	31	0
A poor Parsee	20	0
Mr. Bomanji Nusserwanji China	15	0
Total	25,652	3

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY AND HIS BARODA FRIENDS

BARODA, APRIL 28

Last night a large meeting of Bohras took place in the haveli of Seth Usufali Pirbhai, under the presidency of Saikh Abdul Kadar Saikh Abdul, Hasen, for congratulating Seth Adamji Peerbhai, of Bombay, on his munificent charities. The president, in narrating the charities of Seth Adamji, highly praised his munificent gift to the community, made made in 1884, when he erected the extensive sanitarium by spending Rs. three lakhs. After this sanitarium Seth Adamji incurred a very large expense in providing a dispensary and a boarding-school for 250 children of the Borah community. In maintaining the school Seth Adamji has to incur an yearly expense of Rs. 75,000, which he has defrayed to the extent of Rs. 9,75,000 in the last thirteen years, from his own coffers. (Applause). Besides this, Seth Adamji spends yearly Rs. 25,000 in giving relief to the Borahs, who go on pilgrimages to Kerbella and Mecca. For this purpose the worthy Seth has spent up to this time a large sum amounting to Rs. 3,25,000. (Applause.) The Bohra people who had been to the above place praise with one voice the liberal spirit of Seth Adamji. Besides the liberal-hearted gentleman had spent thousands of rupees in famine years for relieving the distress of thousands of his caste people in Arabia and Kathiawar, in giving food and pecuniary help. At present, when bubonic fever is raging virulently at Bombay, the Seth has erected for the use of the Bohra community a plague hospital and sheds, and defrays the necessary expense. The Plague Committee has praised the care with which this hospital is maintained. (Applause). In addition to the above, the secret charities of this worthy gentleman are many and multifarious, which in a short time have reached the figure of nineteen lakhs He, therefore, proposed that they send an address of congratulation to Seth Adamji. Mr. Ussufali Peerbhai, in seconding the proposal, eulogised the extensive charities of the munificent Seth. Mia Saheb Karimbhai Godrevala also supported the proposal, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Dr. Kalapesi left this place for Bombay on the night of the 25th instant after inoculating on this occasion 937 persons, of whom 529 were new inoculations, 401 second inoculations, and 7 for the third time. During his two trips to Lower Damaun he inoculated in all 1375 persons. Of these 200 are servants of Shet Sorabji 50 of them attached to his mansion and 150 to his Wadi. These servants must consider themselves fortunate in serving a master who pays them wages and at the same time takes care of their lives, whereas hundreds of thier class have died of the plague. Besides inoculating them, the Shet makes them drink every day the juice of *Azadirachta indica*, known among natives as *nimb* tree. Since Dr. Kalapesi's arrival here on the 17th Instant five persons who had been inoculated in March and one who had been inoculated 3 days ago died of plague and on Dr. Kalapesi's making minute enquiries in each and all of these six cases he has been able to discover causes which brought on death. In the case which proved fatal on the 3rd day, it is established that she concealed her real condition, viz. that she was suffering from fever while she was inoculated and residing in a highly infected locality. In all probability she was already attached before inoculation. The uninoculated people are anxious to see Dr. Kalapesi here for the third time to enable them to obtain the benefit of Dr. Haffkine's lymph, and they have been imploring Shet Sorabji in that behalf. The plague on Monday was unfortunately slightly increased, the mortality being again chiefly among the Machis and Mahomedans. It is however hoped now that Mr. Variato Pinto is working hard in carrying on disinfection and fumigation of houses, the plague will soon begin to abate. There were a few cases at Doondetha and Vankad, 1½ and 2½miles respectively distant from Lower Damun among doobias and other low classes but as the people of both places left the villages and resided in mandvas and those of Vaukad adopted other measures, the plague seems to be stamped out there. The Brahmins, Banias, and Purbhoos of Upper Damaun have generously sent offers to their respective communities here to provide them with provisions, clothes, fuel, fodder and ready cash to serve their wants. Whereas the Governor in the interest of himself, his friends and the people of Upper Damaun and even at the risk of wounding the feelings of the people of Lower Damaun took such measures as he deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the plague entering Upper Damaun, strange to say the plague somehow crept in the Governor's palace itself and attacked a young and robust Mahomedan sepoy of about 22 years of age who was in the personal service of his Excellency and at the time of the attack attending on Dr. Virgilio Poares who is a guest in the palace and who was removed from the palace to his residence in Chitia Vad the distance of a quarter of a mile, where he died on the night of the 25th instant. Six members of his family were removed yesterday from Upper Damaun for segregation to Marvar. A telegram has been received by the Governor from the Portuguese Consul at Bombay informing him that arrangement has been made with the Bombay Government to allow people's goods to be conveyed from the railway station to the city of Damaun, but as neither instructions are received by the frontier authorities, nor any communication by the Governor from the Collector of Surat to that effect, the Governor has communicated on the subject with the Collector.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhowani	1	0
Nana	1	0
Ganesh	0	0
Budwar	0	0
Hadapsar	0	0
Sukerwar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Mungalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Near Parbutti	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Rastia	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Previous attacks	0	5
Total	2	5
Total up to date	1965	1423

Total mortality from all causes 9.—*Herald.*

SIND.

KARACHI, April 24.

To-day the military plague returns show 2 cases in the Saldiers' Bazar, 3 in Runchore, (one of which dropped dead in the streets), and 1 death in the Sadar. The Municipal returns show 17 cases and 9 deaths, making the totals 3,815 and 3,125 respectively.

PUBLIC PRAYER ON THE SEA SIDE AT REWDANDA.

HINDUS, MAHOMEDANS, AND JEWS CO-OPERATE.

A correspondent writes from Rewdanda:—The sea-shore of this place swarmed with the natives of all castes and creeds last Tuesday morning to offer prayers to the Almighty to avert the threatened outbreak of the epidemic. The gathering was proposed by Professor Bhise and resolved upon at a public meeting last Saturday. From early morning till noon that day hundreds of men and women were seen bathing in the sea, and more than two thousand people visited the spot during the interval. Prayers commenced at 8-30 and were brought to a close at 10 a.m. Large crowds of Mahomedans and Jews were also seen praying close by simultanously—a rare instance worth following at other plague-stricken places. Professor Bhise in his interesting opening speech dwelt on the influence of the sun on the earth and the present plague, and the large crowd, after the prayer, turned to the Maroti's Temple in a big procession headed by several Bhajani Melas and thence dispersed at mid-day.

THE NEWS OF BORIVLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the recent correspondence re water supply at Borivli I regret to observe that the authorities of the Thana Collectorate have not yet taken steps to meet this emergency. Borivi is free from the plague and its concomitants but the great want of water,—the chief necessary of life—threatens to bring all sorts of diseases. The responsibility of the spread of any disease at Borivli therefore rests with the above authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Borivli, April 25. ALPHA.

MR. MALBARI ON THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Malbari's views on the present famine, reported through your representative in your issue of Thursday, are eminently deserving of study. And though his experience relates mainly to a hurried "pilgrimage" through some of the distressed centres of the N.-W. Provinces population, the equable sidelights he has thrown on the relative intensity of the scourge in the different portions of our vast peninsula, the causes, the natural remedies, and the official organization of relief, etc., elicit special admiration. No mere "ramblings of a vacant mind," these, but thoughts welling up to find vent in ardent yet judicious expressions. Of Mr. Malbari it might be said: "Towards India 'no man has been and done like you.'" But I am wandering. In the "Illustrated News" for February I happened to come across pictures of a pitiable scramble for provisions doled out to the suffering masses. I think this well-nigh symbolizes the climax of the situation among the population presided over by the organizing abilities of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, and as extensive as that of the "Iberian fields." No honest-minded man would detract from the creditable endeavours of Sir Anthony, but certain it is that the somewhat inelastic system of assessment prevailing there would not soon allow of a fitting adjustment to be made between the enormously varying conditions of the poorer classes. This can be corroborated by a contrary instance; I mean the comparatively less acute local experiences of the subjects in our Native States. (By the way, Mr. Malbari has not failed to notice this advantage of the system of payment in kind.) Mr. Malbari has some words on the official temperament of persons in charge of afflicted districts, of which I will say nothing. But even were it that these men, instead of fretting at the famine affair, did sincerely fight it, the truth remains that in the southern portions of our Presidency the chief factor in our calculation is the more or less agricultural part of the population with improvident habits of living, failure of winter crops, and the accidental circumstance of the growing influx of people from largely commercial, but decidedly unhealthy, centres of the country—all which have added a pungency to the sufferings of peasants in that special quarter.

While I am on this kindly allow me to interpose one or two commonplaces on the subject of the Central Provinces. The agony of the population there might be measured by a question. I remember, Mr. Bhownuggree asked the other day in the House of Commons (I hope it was not solely for effect) regarding the report of thousands of little ones devoured by their starving parents. The people had been driven to riotings by the advancing prices of corn and the mercy-proof ways of money-lenders. It is natural to expect an increase in the crimes on property (for men have been flown with high-flying schemes of equality, property-in-common and destruction of private capital, and such economic cant), and departures from the controlling bounds of decorum and morals. And a correspondent of your contemporary actually mentions the overcrowded state of the prisons, which has occasioned great ado to the District Magistrates. In this state, therefore, the Famine Code should be most liberally and prudently set to work. Payments to the cultivators should be made in advance for the purchase of stock and implements. Relief-works and relief funds should be started. And if need be, even steps should be taken to remit stringent taxes for a while. These things have already received an initiative, and ere long good may be expected.—Yours &c.,

April 23. G. D. B.

THE CARSON TOURNAMENT.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, in an account he has given of the "Carson Tournament," refers, we gather from the *New York Tribune*, to the presence of Mrs. Fitzsimmons at the ringside as one of the features of that inspiring spectacle that met his most cordial approval. As a rule Mr. Sullivan says he is "not in favour of having ladies at fights," though "it is natural that they should admire fighters." Lest it might be inferred that this was a self-complacent deduction from his own experience with the other sex, he instances George Washington, who was also "a fighter, and no man was more admired by the ladies than he was." Concerning Mrs. Fitzsimmons, he is free to say that her conduct "was admirable. No woman could have conducted herself with greater solicitude."

"Apart from the fact that I should never permit myself to criticise the individual conduct of any lady," Sullivan continues, "I cannot say too much for the good it did Fitzsimmons to have his wife there." Her "cheering words and advice"—as, for instance, when she said: "Hit him in the ribs. Keep at him in the ribs; leave his jaw alone; you can never hurt his jaw"—Mr. Sullivan thinks were of the greatest encouragement to her heroic husband. He adds that she "is a lady of whom any man could be proud, and one, as Roscoe Conkling used to say, with great charm of manner.'"

There were other evidences of the softening and ameliorating influence of woman at the tournament. Mrs. Fitzsimmons's devotion was specially conspicuous throughout the entertainment. Toward the close she became wildly enthusiastic. "Now go right in and finish him!" she said. "Remember that I am here and looking at you. Keep punching him in the body." It was under such inspiration that Mr. Fitzsimmons's enthusiasm was roused, and he showed, as Mr. Sullivan remarks, "what a little touch of tender feeling could do."

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

STATISTICS OF DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN BOMBAY.

DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1897.

(*Compiled by* SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued great exodus of the inhabitants of Bombay during the first quarter of the current year, which had reduced the population to nearly one-third its former number, the total mortality, as registered in the official returns, was 20,110, including still-born, or excluding 262 still-born cases, 19,848, whilst the births only totalled 1,400, or a difference between deaths and births of 18,448. This heavy number of deaths in one quarter alone is nearly equal to the mortality of a twelvemonth in some of the preceding years, as will be seen from the following returns:—

Total deaths in whole year,	1881	20,468
" "	1886	20,074
" "	1887	20,513
" "	1890	20,551
" 1st quarter alone of 1897		19,848

In the corresponding quarter of the past six years the total deaths were as below, the highest number approaching to nearly one-third of the past quarter:—

First quarter of	Deaths.	First quarter of	Deaths.
1891	5,706	1895	6,158
1892	7,194	1896	6,957
1893	5,340	1897	19,848
1894	6,733		

The mean of the past six years in the 1st quarter was 6,406, whilst on the one hand the population had decreased by two-thirds, the total mortality amongst the remainder was slightly more than thrice that of the mean of the corresponding quarter of the past six years. In other words, the proportion of deaths was nine times greater than in the ordinary course, due almost entirely to the plague. Tracing the number of deaths during the past six quarters, the following figures, which I extract from my previous reports, shows a steady and an enormous increase, excluding still-born:—

		No. of deaths.		Percentage.
4th quarter of	1895	5,680	=	100
1st "	1896	6,957	=	122·5
2nd "	"	7,021	=	123·6
3rd "	"	7,477	=	131·6
4th "	"	11,513	=	202·7
1st "	1897	19,848	=	349·0

MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE.

The reported mortality from plague in the past quarter in the Health Officer's weekly returns sum up to 7,196, which is believed to be far less than the actual number of cases. The difference in the number of deaths in the first quarter of last year, when the plague was unknown, and the number who fell victims in the quarter ending 30th March last, when the plague was in its full swing as will be seen from the above table, is 12,891, or nearly 65 per cent. of the total mortality, and this number shows the near actual number of deaths from the plague during the three months under notice.

It is admitted that the plague commenced its career in August last. The mortality from all diseases since then up to the end of March last, *i.e.*, during the past eight months, was 33,845, showing an excess in deaths of 20,285 over the corresponding period of the previous years. This excess number, therefore, represents a near estimate of the actual number of deaths from this epidemic since the period of its breaking out up to 30th March, 1897, and should be credited to the plague. It forms 55·05 per cent. of the gross mortality. Besides a number of Bombay people have also died from this scourge in several towns in the Mofussil whither they had Fled.

There was a steady increase in the number of deaths from the plague from the beginning of January (6th) to the middle of February (16th) in the quarter under notice, the deaths gradually rising from 335 to 845, the maximum number of plague deaths registered in one week. From the middle of February the epidemic took an opposite and a favourable turn, the mortality having regularly fallen from 16th February to 23rd March, viz., from 845 to 438, or a reduction of 51·6 per cent., within the short period of five weeks. I append the following table showing the course the plague took during the past three months, the total number of victims recorded by the Health Officer being 7,196:—

Steady Increase. Week ending	No. of deaths.	Steady Decrease. Week ending	No. of deaths.
5th January	318	16th February	845
12th "	335	23rd "	778
19th "	470	2nd March	692
26th "	446	9th "	590
2nd February	516	16th "	497
9th "	745	23rd "	438
16th "	845	30th "	496

As I have remarked above, these figures do not show a correct record of deaths from the plague. The excess of mortality during the past quarter over the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years was 13,294, being nearly 66 per cent. of the total mortality. The above official returns for the 13 weeks give an average of 553·5 per week. The number of victims in each of the races from the plague and from all other causes was as below:—

	Plague.	All other causes.	Total.
Jains	127	301	428
Brahmins	245	517	762
Lingaets	19	26	45
Bhattias	31	153	184
Hindoos other castes	4,837	6,343	11,180
Do. low castes	752	817	1,569
Mussulmans	343	3,672	4,015
Parsees	293	382	675
Jews	11	56	67
Native Christians	478	280	758
Eurasians	36	37	73
Europeans	17	33	50
Negro Africans	2	26	28
Buddhists	0	6	6
Unknown Races	5	5	10
Total of all races	7,196	12,652	19,848

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES.

Besides the bubonic plague, the other causes which chiefly contributed to the extensively heavy mortality were remittent fever, phthisis, respiratory, digestive, and generative systems, and measles. In the past quarter the totals of deaths from these diseases have overleaped the heavy numbers of the previous three months. The universal belief is that several of the deaths from plague have been wrongly credited to these maladies. Cholera was well nigh extinct during the quarter, only one death having been reported. The deaths from measles on the other hand had quadrupled, and were nearly 2 every day during the last three weeks in March. In small-pox also an increment had taken place. The deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were greatly in excess of those of the previous and the corresponding quarters of last year. The total mortality from diseases of the digestive system was 1,354 against 794 in the preceding and 618 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The average weekly mortality from all causes in the first four weeks in January was 1,707, and in the last four weeks of the quarter it was 1,216, showing a material reduction of 491 deaths per week in March. The highest total mortality from all causes was in the week ending 9th February, when 1,911 deaths were registered, and the lowest was in the last week of the quarter ending on 30th March, when 1,141 deaths were recorded, or a differense in the number of deaths in one week of 770, within an interval of seven weeks. The following table will show the number of deaths from all causes during the thirteen weeks under notice, compared with those of the preceding four quarters of last year:—

DISEASES.	Total Deaths in 1st Qr. 1896.	2nd Qr. 1896.	3rd Qr. 1896.	4th Qr. 1896.	1st Qr. 1897.
Small-pox	333	310	47	10	26
Measles	71	97	28	40	162
Fevers—					
Enteric	2	11	10	12	13
Simple Continued	229	309	279	344	298
Ague	68	78	49	80	73
Remittent	1,510	1,639	1,601	2,793	3,993
Cholera	24	160	229	10	1
Bubonic Plague	..	..	...	*1,457	7,196
All other diseases under Sec. A	111	102	98	101	118
Leprosy	13	14	16	17	18
Dropsy	23	33	25	30	51
Phthisis	970	894	1,081	1,814	2,075
All other diseases under Sec. B	232	223	237	390	311
Nervous System	515	498	613	645	539
Diseases of Eye, &c	2	1	...	2	8
Circulatory system	50	37	39	38	70
Absorbent	...	...	1	1	...
Respiratory	1,316	1,060	1,145	1,759	2,234
Digestive—					
Diarrhœa	327	387	553	377	499
Dysentery	158	165	222	175	468
All other diseases	123	148	209	245	387
Urinary System	20	11	18	16	22
Generative System	63	62	73	169	248
Organs of Locomotion	33	32	41	29	29
Cutaneous System	3	7	12	8	25
Still-born	376	380	469	373	262
Premature Birth	6	3	10	10	13
Old Age and Debility	632	601	718	803	817
Accident and Violence—					
Poison	16	21	17	19	7
General Injuries	42	29	43	39	59
Local Injuries	29	37	28	39	35
Drowning	18	23	34	31	15
Unspecified Causes	8	8	10	10	13
Total, including Still born	7,333	7,401	7,916	11,886	20,110

* From 14th Oct. 1896.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO RACES.

Amongst the different races the mortality during the first quarter of 1897 was considerably greater than the heavy mortality of the preceding quarter, and slightly less than the total of deaths during the first nine months of the past year, which summed up to 21,455. Compared with the mortality of the preceding quarter the deaths amongst the Hindus were greater by 7,083, Musalmans by 1,110: Parsees by 323, Jews by 16, Native Christians by 470, Eurasians by 29, Europeans by 6, and Buddhists by 4, amongst Negro Africans the number was the same as in the preceding quarter, I append below the total number of deaths (exclusive of still-born) amongst all the castes during the past five quarters (each of thirteen weeks):—

Races.	1st Q'ter 1896.	2nd Q'ter 1896.	3rd Q'ter 1896.	4th Q'ter 1896.	1st Q'ter 1897.
Jains	295	307	337	423	428
Brahmins	271	266	259	407	762
Lingaets	15	17	18	22	45
Bhattias	77	83	66	112	184
Hindus other castes	3,235	3,331	3,625	5,732	11,180
Do. low castes	705	666	663	790	1,569
Mussulmans	1,725	1,593	1,762	2,888	4,015
Parsees	263	359	335	364	675
Jews	34	37	43	51	67
Native Christians	221	247	247	297	758
Eurasians	40	30	35	46	73
Europeans	46	61	59	49	50
Negro Africans	16	18	23	27	28
Buddhists	1	3	2	2	6
Unknown races	......	....	2	2	10
Total of all races	6,957	7,021	7,477	11,513	19,848

LIVING BIRTHS

The returns of births during the past quarter, as furnished by the Municipal Registration Department appear unreliable like those of the plague. The total of the weekly registered numbers for the three months sum up to 1,400 only, or on an average 15·4 per day, against 42·5 each day in the previous quarter. As the daily average number of deaths in the same period was 218, the mortality appears to be more *fourteen* times greater than the births! After allowing for a reasonable proportionate reduction in the number of inhabitants who emigrated from Bombay since January last, the difference still appears greatly disproportionate. I give below the number of births in each of the different races during the past quarter, compared with those of the previous four quarters of 1896:—

	1st Qr. 1896	2nd Qr. 1896	3rd Qr. 1896	4th Qr. 1896	1st Qr. 1897.
Jains	120	92	93	84	16
Brahmins	100	87	92	71	17
Lingaets	5	1	5	5	0
Bhatias	31	30	32	21	7
Hindoos other castes	1,833	1,862	1,937	1,845	510
Do. out castes	369	315	395	391	199
Mussalmans	925	798	955	829	349
Parsees	337	324	355	366	139
Jews	41	37	40	40	21
Native Christians	158	132	166	137	51
Eurasians	24	21	36	26	13
Europeans	48	46	38	52	40
Negro Africans	1	2	...	1	...
Buddhists	1	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	..	...	..	1	...
Total of all Races	3,993	3,747	4,416	3,870	1,400

STILL-BORN BIRTHS.

A great diminution in still-born briths has also taken place, but not to the same extent as in living births. In the four quarters of the past year the numbers were as follows:—376, 380, 469, and 373 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters respectively against 262 in the first quarter of 1897.

ANNUAL DEATH-RATES.

As remarked in any last report it is no use deducing the annual death ratio on the last census figures, as the population had steadily diminished nearly two thirds since the breaking out of the plague. For the same reason it is futile to give the ratio of deaths in the different sections as these were deserted by the inhabitants almost *en masse*.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM MORTALITY.

The Maximum mortality in one week during the quarter occurred, as stated above, in the seven days from the 3rd to the 9th February, when 1911 deaths were registered against the maximum in one week of 1853 in the fourth quarter of 1896, of 720 in the third quarter, 687 in the second quarter, and 665 in the first quarter. This gives an average of 273 deaths daily in Bombay in the middle of February, against 265 daily in one week at the close of December, and 103 daily deaths at the close of September, or nearly one death in every 5 minutes. The minimum of deaths was during the week ending 23rd March, when 1,139 were recorded, against the weekly minimum of 606, 524, 469, and 491 in the fourth, third, second and first quarters. It appears that there was a difference of 772 deaths between the maximum and the minimum mortality in one week during the quater under notice. The minimum mortality gives a daily average of 163, and the maximum of 273. At the commencement of the quarter the ravages of the plague were spread over all the sections of Bombay, but at its close, the northern districts showed the highest mortality, especially Mahim, Parel, Sion, Byculla, Second Nagpara, Camatipura, Worli, and Mahaluxmi. These above were the lost stricken districts from plague.

TOTALS OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES.

The following are the totals of deaths from different diseases, and their comparison with the total of the previous and corresponding quarters:—The total number of deaths in Bombay during the first quarter of the present year, *i.e.*, from 30th December 1896 to 30th March 1897, embracing a period of 91 days, the same as in the previous three quarters, was 19,848, exclusive of 262 still-born. On an average 218 deaths per day have happened or 9·08 deaths every hour, against 12·65, 82·16, 77·15, and 76·45 deaths daily in the fourth, third, second and first quarters, respectively. The mortality is greater by 8,335 when compared with the large number of deaths in the preceding period, and 12,891 greater than in the corresponding (1st January to 31st March) quartes of 1896. There has been an increase of 1148 in the number of deaths from fever than in the preceding quarter, and 2,538 more than in the corresponding period of 1896. Out of 4,337 deaths from fevers, 3,993 occurred from remittent fever, (a large number of deaths from bubonic plague has no doubt been wrongly included in this) against 2,793 in the preceding quarter and 1,510 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. In the week ending 2nd January the mortality from it was 445, but it subsequently decreased gradually to 136 in the last week of March. Up to 9th February the deaths varied weekly from 318 to 445, but after this date there has been a steady decline. From simple continued fever 298 deaths were registered, against 344 in the preceding quarter and 229 in the corresponding quarter of 1896; from ague 73 deaths were reported against 80 in the previous period and 68 in the corresponding period of 1896; and from enteric fever 13 deaths were announced against 12 in the previous quarter and 2 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. The deaths from cholera have considerably diminished, being only 1 against 10 in the previous and 24 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. Small-pox has slightly increased; 26 deaths were registered against 10 in the previous quarter and 333 in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from measles was four-times greater in this quarter than in the preceding, 162 deaths having occurred against 40; in the corresponding quarter of 1896 it was 71. From diseases of the respiratory system 2,234 deaths occurred, being 475 more than in the pervious period, and 918 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1896. Some of the bubonic plague cases have been wrougly attributed to this disease also; hence the great increase. To diseases of the digestive system 1,354 deaths are attributed, against 794 in the previous quarter and 618 in the same quarter of 1896. Of the deaths from digestive system, 499 are ascribed to diarrhoea, being 112 more than in the previous quarter and 172 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1896. 468 deaths are referred to dysentry being 293 more than in the previous quarter and 310 more than in the correspodding quarter of 1896 387 deaths occurred from all other diseases of the digestive system, against 245 in the preceding qurrter and 123 in the correponding three months of 1896. The mortality from dropsy was 51 against 30 in the previous quarter and 23 in the corresponding period of 1896. 18 deaths are reported from leprosy, against 17 in the preuding quarter and 13 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. 539 persons succumbed to the nervous system against 645 in the previous quarter and 515 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. 70 deaths took place from diseases of the circulatory system, being 32 greater than in the preceding quater and 20 greater than in the corroponding quarter of 1896. To affections of the urinary system 22 persons are refered, against 16 in the preceding quarter and 20 in the corresponding period of 1896. From effections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue the mortality was 29, being the same number as in the preceding quarter and 4 less that in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system 25 deaths were ascribed, against 8 in the preceding and 3 in the corresponding quarters of 1896. 13 premature births were registered, against 10 in the preceding quarter, and 6 in the corresponding period of 1896, 817 persons died from old age and debility, against 803 in the preceding quarter and 632 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. The mortality from phthisis was 2,075 against 1,814 in the previous quarter and 970 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. I belive that a considerable number of plague cases has been mixed up in this disease also as the fatal number of cases attributed to it is annually great. To all other diseases classed under section A of general diseases, 103 deaths are ascribed against 101 in the previous quarter and 111 in the corresponding quarter of 1896, and under section B, 341, against 390 in the previous quarter and 232 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of deaths from accident and violence (*i.e.* from poisons, general and local injuries, and drowning) was 110 against 128 in the last quarter and 105 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. Of these 7 deaths are attributed to poisoning against 19 in the preceding quarter; and 16 in the corresponding quarter of 1896, 94 to general and local injuries against 78 in the previous quarter and 71 in the corresponding quarter of 1896, and 15 to drowing against 31 in the preceding quarter and 18 in the corresponding quarter of last year. From diseases of the generative system 248 persons died against 169 in the last quarter and 63 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. 13 deaths are ascribed to unspecified causes, against 10 in the preceding quarter and 8 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

STILL-BORN BIRTHS.

Of the 262 still-born births which took place during the quarter (or 2·88 a day) against 373 in the fourth, 469 in the third, 380 in the second, and 376 in the first quarters of 1896 and 373 in the corresponding quarter of 1896, 111 occurred among Hindoos of all castes and 29 among Hindoo low castes, 83 among Mussulmans, 12 among Parsees, 9 among Native Christians, among Jews, 5 among Europeans, 2 among Eurasians 1 among Negro Africans, and 9 among unknown races.

LIVING BIRTHS.

1,400 living births are reported to have taken place during the three months against 3,870 in the fourth, 4,216 in the third, 3 747 in the second, and 3,993 in the first quarters of the past year and 3,993 in the corresponding quarter of 1896. On an average the daily number of births in Bombay was 15·4 against 218 daily deaths. The maximum number of births was 232 in the first week of January against 340 in the fourth, 395 in the third, 333 in the second, and 393 in the first quarters of the last year, and the minimum was 37, an utterly unreliable figure in the week ending 23rd March against 238 in the fourth, 263 in the third, 244 in the second, and 234 in the first quarters of 1896.

EUROPEANS.

The mortality amongst Europeans of during the first quarter of 1897 was 50 or an average 16·7 deaths each month (excluding 5 still-born), against 49, 59, 61, and 48 in the fourth, third, second, and first quarters, respectively, of 1896. The number of reported births was 40 against 52, 38, 46 and 48 in the fourth, third, second, and first quarters of 1896. The deaths have exceeded the births by 10. The mortality from different diseases is classified as under:—Bubonic plague 17 against 1 in the previous quarter, enteric and remittent fevers 4 and 1, respectively, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems 2, 1, and 2, respectively, diarrhœa 5, other diseases of the digestive system 5, all other diseases under sections A and B of general diseases 2 and 1, respectively, drowning 1, poisons 1, old age and debility 2 urinary and generative systems 2 and 1, respectively, local injuries 2, premature births and still-born 1 and 5. The total mortality from enteric fever amongst all races during the quarter was 13, of whom 4 or nearly one-third were European victims.

PARSEES.

During the first quarter of 1897 the mortality amongst Parsees was exceedingly great being 675 (excluding 12 still-born), against 364, 335, 359, and 263 in the fourth, third, second, and first quarters, respectively, though more than two-thirds of this race had emigrated to different places in the Presidency. There has been an increment of 412 deaths over the corresponding quarter of last year. The average mortality each day was 7·47 against 4, 3·68, 3·94 and 2·90 in the fourth, third, second, and first quarters of the past year. The still-born births were, on an average, 4 each month. In the month of January (including still-born) 350 died, in February 186, and in March 110. The maximum mortality in one day was 20, an unprecedentedly high number, and the minimum was. The number of reported births was 139, or 2·5 each day against 366, 355, 324, and 337 in fourth, third, the second and first quarters of 1896. The deaths exceed the births by 536.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a aLat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·912	Calm	3	82·6	61·2	72	...	2·90	—0·90
Sirsa	29·928	N	5	90·3	63·3	65	..	1·68	—0·52
Delhi	29·881	NW	6	95·2	71·9	45	..	1·26	—1·74
Agra	29·872	NW	9	100·0	72·8	31	...	1·37	—0·06
Cawnpore	29·827	NNW	6	109·5	80·1	32	..	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·783	N	5	113·1	83·3	27	..	1·26	—0·78
Jhansi	29·880	NW	3	108·2	84·2	19	...	3·01	+1·35
Jacobabad	29·945	ENE	7	100·4	71·1	46	..	0·60	—0·70
Karachi	29·926	Calm	7	92·8	73·0	76	...	0·27	—1·57
Jeypore	29·903	C	5	99·1	69·5	32	...	1·48	—0·22
Ajmere	29·945	NW	6	95·9	71·6	43	...	2·14	+0·76
Deesa	29·888	NE	11	105·9	78·0	14	..	1·51	+0·97
Ahmedabad	29·874	ENE	4	105·8	82·6	18	..	0·91	..
Bhuj	29·919	NNE	8	103·1	72·9	58	..	2·31	+1·75
Rajkot	29·900	N	9	104·9	73·7	35	...	1·89	+1·31
Ghadechi	29·850	NNE	12	108·2	76·3	35	..	0·03	...
Veraval	29·851	N	11	94·1	71·3	33	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·901	NNE	5	107·5	76·6	33	...	2·02	+0·91
Indore	29·855	NE	5	105·0	76·1	55	...	0·65	—0·45
Saugor	29·840	NNE	12	105·8	80·6	21	..	3·23	+0·68
Jubulpore	29·803	NNE	4	108·0	81·1	32	...	3·86	+1·07
Hoshangabad	29·814	NE	1	109·5	85·5	25	..	1·53	—0·55
Khandwa	29·818	NE	7	109·2	80·6	17	...	1·19	—0·32
Raipur	29·750	SSW	8	109·5	85·9	32	..	4·75	+2·11
Nagpur	29·768	NE	4	111·7	88·5	19	...	1·72	—1·59
Amraoti	29·791	N	3	110·4	81·7	20	...	3·86	+1·29
Akola	29·801	W	4	111·6	80·3	16	...	1·35	—1·61
Surat	29·832	NNE	6	106·7	79·0	23	..	0·79	+0·54
Malegaon	29·814	NNE	...	107·3	77·1	28	...	0·49	—0·85
Bombay	29·827	N	14	95·5	80·0	68	...	0·51	—0·38
Poona	29·825	W	9	108·6	75·8	2	...	1·42	—0·79
Ahmednagar	29·803	NE	7	105·3	77·4	3	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·807	NNE	4	109·2	83·2	17	...	0·55	..
Sholapur	29·788	SE	6	107·2	87·8	2	..	6·8	+4·14
Ratnagiri	29·840	SE	5	90·9	82·3	68	0·01	0·24	—0·64
Belgaum	29·85	WNW	7	100·2	73·6	6	...	3·45	—0·78
Goa	29·853	SW	6	92·0	82·4	72	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·844	N	4	91·3	81·0	78	...	0·46	—2·72
Mangalore	29·84	NNW	3	93·8	82·9	74	...	5·04	+8·32
Calicut	29·851	N	8	95·3	81·6	67	...	12·73	+2·60
Cochin	29·850	NNE	F	94·8	80·6	78	...	18·30	+2·15
Bangalore	29·859	S	10	97·3	68·8	61	...	6·44	+0·45
Secunderabad	29·805	NW	4	105·8	80·7	36	...	2·12	—1·44
Masuliptam	29·851	SSE	9	96·7	80·4	78	...	11·99	+3·34
Bellary	29·830	NW	5	107·2	78·3	34	...	2·83	—0·35
Cuddapah	29·825	E	L	108·3	79·9	62	..	4·66	—1·39
Madras	29·877	SSW	6	93·5	77·5	72	..	51·07	+30·47
Coimbatore	29·865	NE	1	94·4	75·5	85	...	8·61	+1·06
Trichinopoly	29·868	Calm	3	99·1	78·3	72	...	17·6	+6·71
Negapatam	29·85	E	12	93·5	8 ·8	76	..	47·75	+16·56
Colombo	29·840	ESE	5	88·5	78·	91	0·66	51·28	+9·30
Aden	29·913	SSE	7	92·7	82·3	74	...	0·07	—3·04

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Jocobabad, Deesa and Jubbulpore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Deesa, Khandwa and Ahmednagar, and 12 at Agra and Rajkot. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Allahabad and the lowest 61° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in several places. About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and a few drops at Ratangiri. Pressure is very high in Sind and indicates the probability of fresh to strong northerly winds on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Wednesday:—The barometer has risen almost everywhere. Readings are highest over North-West India, relatively high South of the Peninsula, Assam, and Burma, and low over West Bengal, the East of the North-West Provinces, and the South of the Central Provinces. The barometer reads above normal average everywhere, largely so over North-West India. Winds are northerly over the North-Western and Central India, variable over the Peninsula, and southerly to easterly over Bengal. Force has suddenly risen at the head of the Bay, and remains fresh at several North-West and central stations. Mean temperature has fallen in the Gangetic Plain and Upper India, and has been steady or risen slightly elsewhere. Mean temperature remains slightly to largely below normal over North-West India, but elsewhere the heat is more or less excessive. At Sialkote the abnormal deficiency is 15°, at Mandalay the abnormal excess is 9°. A few light showers have been received over the North-West Himalayas, North Punjab, Chota Nagpur, and at one or two places in North-East India and in the South of the Peninsula. The only fall of any importance is one inch at Chaibassa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·788
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		75·1
Relative humidity of Air		·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	93·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·8
General Directions of wind*		N, NNE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	346

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. D. E. WACHA'S EVIDENCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WHEN the Commission met on Thursday, the following members were present: Lord Welby (Chairman), Sir James Peile, Sir Edward Hamilton, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir William Wedderburn, and Messrs. Buchanan, Caine, and Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. Wacha, continuing his evidence, urged that almost all the capital for the construction of Indian railways having been subscribed by English capitalists, the entire profits were carried away by them from the Indian Revenues.

The Chairman: If you had the chance, may I take it you would have preferred railroads even with the present loss which you estimate to no railroads at all and no loss?—Yes.

Sir James Peile: You do not overlook the fact that the interest on capital used on making a railway is an exceedingly small matter as compared with the wealth which the railway itself secures to the country? That is a difficult question.

Is it? India is a great producer of raw produce which must be carried to the sea?—The produce exported all belongs to the English merchants.

Then does not the grower of wheat or cotton get the value of what he grows?—Yes, but whether he gets any profits or whether he grows richer is open to question. The economic condition of the ryot is such that he is obliged to part with a great deal of his produce to middle-men, sometimes at a great loss.

How do you prove that?—Large advances are made by firms like Ralli Brothers and other merchants to the ryots before the crops are ever grown, and they fix a certain price.

It may be a good price?—It may or may not. It is difficult to say who gains by it.

The Chairman: But that would be the case anyhow. As I understand the fact of opening a fresh market surely must be an advantage to the grower inasmuch as he gets a fresh purchaser?—Theoretically it may be.

Sir William Wedderburn: Am I to suppose then that your point is that the ryot is almost reduced to a position of slavery or serfdom, and therefore the additional markets do not help him much more than the additional markets would have helped the slaves in the slave States of America? The trade benefits go to the middle class and not to the actual producer?—Yes.

The Chairman: And that is your broad statement concerning all the producing classes in India—that they are solely in the hands of the middleman who imposes on them what price he chooses?—To a large extent.

Is there any evidence in proof? You see you are drawing a very important conclusion, so sweeping and broad that I put it to you that it ought to be based on some evidence and facts. What are your grounds?—The grounds are what we find in the Bombay Presidency with regard to cotton, seeds, and wheat.

Then the larger part, in your view, of the producing classes in India, are in no better position as regards the sale of their produce than were the slaves in America.

Sir William Wedderburn: I was giving that as an illustration.

The Chairman: But Mr. Wacha accepted it.

Sir William Wedderburn: As an illustration; not as an absolute statement.

Witness: The position is analogous. From my own personal experience the ryot in the Bombay Presidency is not making any advance because the middle-man takes the profits.

The Chairman: You suggested that Government was wrong in borrowing in England; that it would have been better, if possible, to borrow in India. Do you think that Rx. 240,000,000 could have been supplied by India?—If India had the capital it would have provided it.

Had India the capital?—The economic condition to which India has been subjected by England for a series of years prevents it.

That does not answer my question?—Do you think India could have found Rx. 240,000,000 of capital?—That is a point which I cannot answer at once.

Mr. Naoroji: It is contended that it is better to have the capital from England rather than not have it at all; although if the people had not been politically drained they would have been able to supply the capital themselves, and all the additional capital coming in would have been so much the better for India?—Yes.

The Chairman: But as we are dealing with facts, does not that modify your criticism concerning the Government borrowing in England?—Yes.

Sir James Peile pointed out that of the Rx. 45,000,000 increase in sterling loans during the ten years Rx. 30,000,000 were inevitably borrowed in sterling, adding, you would therefore modify your censure of the Government for having borrowed in sterling Rx. 45,000,000 while they only borrowed Rx. 11,000,000 in rupees?—I only pointed out the growth of each. My point is that so far as possible sterling loans should be avoided.

Witness in further cross-examination admitted that Indians had not hitherto come forward as great investors in Government securities. With regard to the necessity for extending irrigation, there was not, he said, enough food corn produced to suffice for the entire population per annum. It was, therefore, more necessary to construct irrigation works than railways.

With regard to the exodus to Simla, witness urged that what was once a retreat for two or three months during the hottest part of the year had now become virtually the seat of Government for the major portion of the year. This was admitted by all India, European and Native, to constitute a great political evil.

The Chairman: Is not Simla in a more central position than Calcutta?—No, the Viceroy in Calcutta is more or less in contact with the people; at Simla he is not.

Sir J. Peile: Is not Simla in immediate touch with the Punjab—a most important province—and with the North-West Frontier?—It is thought that a large amount of the mischief on the frontier is due to that.

If you wanted a European to work efficiently and vigorously all the year round, would you put him in Calcutta during the hot weather and the rains?—Judges, and Barristers, and European merchants all work in Calcutta in the rains.

I think, as a matter of fact, European merchants generally leave Calcutta in the hot weather and the rains, and certainly the Judges do so whenever they can.—By the beginning of the vacation the rains are almost over.

Are you under the impression that the Government of India go to Simla to play or to work? Are you aware that the greater part of the work of the Government of India—the hardest part—is done in Simla?—That may be so, but still as a Government the nearer they are to the people, trying to understand the people, the better.

Mr. Naoroji: The Simla exodus also entails a very large expenditure, does it not?—Yes.

Continuing his evidence, witness urged the insufficiency of the expenditure on education. Great Britain spends £8,000,000 sterling every year on 35,000,000 of the population, but for the 220,000,000 of British India the Indian Goverment spends very little indeed. Every rupee spent on education tends to drive ignorance and superstition away and bring the masses into closer attachment with British rule. The more India was educated the greater would be the strength and security of the British Indian empire.

With regard to the Famine Relief Fund he held that the partial suspension of the fund in the past could not be excused.

With reference to exchange compensation allowance there was absolutely no reason for the Indian Government to impose, on the one hand a further burden on the tax-payers, and, on the other, simultaneously give more to those who were already in the enjoyment of very liberal salaries—salaries which have no parallel in any part of the civilised world.

Sir James Peile urged that the witness in the first part of his evidence had contended that if increased military expenditure had been avoided the revenue could have borne the burden of exchange without any extra taxation. The total increased charge of exchange during the ten years had amounted to about Rx. 43,000,000, the increase of military charges to Rx. 37,000,000, and asked,

Which would have been larger, the increase of military charges or of loss by exchange?—Of course, if you take the Military and Civil Service, then—

Which was larger, the military expenditure or exchange?—This exchange also includes exchange compensation allowance.

Which was larger? The facts are there. Increased military expenditure was Rx. 37,000,000.

And the increase of exchange was Rx. 43,000,000. If that had not occurred the increase of military expenditure would have fallen within the revenue.

Witness, in further examination, urged that a suitable Indian representative should be appointed to the India Council at home to represent all Indian matters, especially, financial, from the Indian point of view.

In conclusion, he offered the following suggestions:—

(1) That the military expenditure must be materially reduced, and,

(2) That the costly foreign agency must be gradually substituted by an economical native agency, and a fair share of the expenditure must be borne by the United Kingdom for interests common to both countries. "I need not," he added, "go into the great moral and material drain of this alien agency. Mr. Naoroji has exhaustively demonstrated it to the Commission, and I have nothing new to add."

The Commission then adjourned till Monday next, when Professor Gokhle will give evidence.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentiefrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. George Meredith is just now preparing a selection of his poems, to be issued as an independent volume. The contents will naturally represent the verse of which the author thinks most. Messrs. Constable are issuing the volume, and hope to have it ready shortly.

Sir Walter Besant means to write a work on South London, after the manner of his London and his Westminister. Those two books have been widely read, and their successor can hardly fail to arouse a like interest. The City and Westminister are no doubt the two great historical centres of London. South London is, however, full of colour and associations, and of course our capital taking it all in all, has no founder student than Sir Walter Besant.

Dean Farrar has sent his new thoelogical book to the press, and it will be in the hands of the public within a fortnight. As is known, it deals with the meaning and supremacy of the Bible, and the writing of it has occupied the Dean for a long time. There are twenty three chapters in the work, with an introduction besides, and an endex at the end. In one chapter Dr. Farrar treats of the allegorical method of exegesis as untenable. In another his tex is the dangerous results of the supernatural dictation theory. Necesarily, the book, which Messrs. Longmans publish, will engage keen attention.

Mr. Harry Furnish is sailing at once far Australia, where he has arranged to lecture. Between his return from America and his departure for Australia he has found time to revise the proofs of his coming book. This volume which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish, was to have been called Men and Manners in Parliament. It seems however, that that title has already been used, and so Mr. Furnish has substituted Pen and Pencil in Parliament. The book is an account in tex and picture, of Parliament and its characteristics in recent years. There are many sketches of Mr. Gladstone, and some elaborate interiors of the House of commons,

Mr. Stopford Brooke's primer of English Literature must be familiar to most people. A three-and-sixpenny edition of it is at present being prepared by Messrs. Macmillen. That may almost be called a fine edition since the primer in its usual form costs only a shilling. There have been frequent demands for the little work in a more luxurious setting. How many copies of the primer have been sold since it first appeared just ten years ago ?

There is some curiosity as to whether the American tariff changes may not be laden with a message for the book trade. Thousands of pounds' worth of valuable secondhand books are every year exported to America. At present they are admitted without duty. They were once threatened, saving they were in the original bindings, and now there are prospects of a duty, on this basis, being imposed by the McKinley Government. The average Englishman would probably regard the thing without great concern if it helped us—which it might not do—to retain some of the literary treasures, that, in increasing number, go to our kinsfolk.

Mr. Murray will shortly publish a work which is expected to excite interest among scientists. It is the result of long study and pratical experiment by two men Mr. Ignatius Singer and Mr. Lewis H. Berens. Broadly, they have made an inquiry into the causes of physical phenomena with special reference to gravitation. They are hopeful that they may have found certain evidences which point to laws of nature that so far have not been familiar to us. Hence the interest of scientific authorities.

Professor Dowden's new volume is to be ready immediately after Easter. It consists of a series of lectures these covering his subject very fully. That subject is roughly the effects which the French Revolution exercised on English literature. Professor Dowden begins with a glance at the state of English literature before the Revolution. Then he covers that period in detail, and finally comes to the position which existed after it. Some of the worthies who claim notice are Rousseau, Burke, Byron, and Shelley. The book is being published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, and also in America, where the lectures were delivered.

It has been stated that Mr. Horatio Brown is preparing for Messrs. Bell a complete new translation of Vasari's Lives. At an earlier date this firm will have ready a quite independent selection of seventy of the Lives. These are edited and annotated, in the light of modern research, by Messrs. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and Mr. A. A. Hopkins. As might be supposed, the most important and popular biographies have been selected. To them has been added much information which will be of value alike to the student and the traveller. The edition has already been issued in America, where it had a good reception. It has a number of illustrations.

Mr. Julien Corbett has just returned from Italy, where he has been putting the finishing touches to the Life of Drake, upon which he has been engaged for the last six years. The work is not confined merely to a life. It constitutes an attempt to obtain a definite idea of the great naval reforms carried out by Drake and his contemporaries, and to give an accurate picture of the ships, tactics, and armament of the time. Mr. Corbett has unearthed a number of new documents, both Spanish and Italian, as well as English. In the course of Mr. Corbett's researches he has discovered a hitherto unnoticed account of the Armada, compiled by a Florentine writer, Ubaldino, from information supplied by Drake himself. This throws quite a new light on the relations between Drake and Howard, and their relative positions as commanders during the campaign.

Sir Walter Besant's novel The Master Craftsman is to be published, for the first time in one volume, by Messrs. Chatto. Mr. W. E. Norris will about midsummer, publih a story through Mr. Heinemann. The title of it is Marietta's Marriage. Mrs. Deland, who won fame here as well as in America by her book, John Ward, Preacher, has finished a group of five stories which will appear under the title The Wisdom of Fools. Gods and Their Makers is the title of a fantastic story of Mr. Laurence Housman which Mr. John Lane is to publish. Miss Florence Warden has written a novel having the title The Girls of the Grange, and Mrs. Lovett-Cameron one called Shadows. Both will be published by Messrs. White. Mr. Morley Roberts's forthcoming novel is to be entitled Maurice Quain. This we understand, the first full-length novel Mr. Roberts has written. It is to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

Mr. Francis Thompson has been hailed as one of the most promising of the young poets. His New Poems will be published by Messrs. Constable in a fortnight. The Rev. G. C. Bell, of Marlborough College, is the author of a volume on religious teaching in secondary schools, which Messrs. Macmillian are to publish. It consists of suggestions for teachers and parents on this subject. Mr. Du Toit's book on Rhodesia will be issued by Mr. Heinemann about the end of the month. The illustrations will include sixteen full-page pictures. The Hapyy Hypocrite is the name of a small paper-covered book, about to appear from the Bodley Head, and the author is Mr. Max Beerbohm. The second volume of Mr. Edwin O. Sach's work dealing with modern opera-houses and theatres will be ready next month. The publisher is Mr. B. T. Batsford.—Mr. S. R. Gardiner's Oxford lectures on Cromwell's Place in History are now in the press.

We hear that Mr. Basil Thompson is purposing to publish an exhaustive work on the polity, religious ideas, and domestic and social characterisics of the Fijians. In the religious part of his work, the influence of Christianity will be discussed with the writer's usual candour and directness. The son of an Archbishop, Mr. Thompson might naturally be disposed to favour the missionary effort. But it is well known that he has not found any lasting good come of it, either in Fiji or in any of the Pacific islands, which he knows as well as he does his native country. Mr. Thompson is a living contradiction of the adage that a rolling stone gathers no moss. He has been going about the world since he left college in the first eighties, and he knows more about the Pacific than most experts. He has been a magistrate in Fiji. Ten years ago he was appointed to an administrative post in New Guinea. His Diversions of a Prime Minister (if you don't know it, read it) is based upon his experience of official life in the ocean which, in spite of its name, is not a whit more pacific than the Cretan Sea when the pacifically blockading Admirals are banging away. All who know Mr. Thompson's work will look forward with great interest to the appearance of his next book.

Of far greater interest even than Mr. Murray's new Gibbon will be his new edition of Byron, the publication of which is to begin very shortly. Through the industry of Mr. Murray, and of the editor (Lord Lovelace, son of the first Earl and of Byron's daughter), an unexpectedly large quantity of new material has been gathered together for this edition, which will doubtless be accepted as the final one.

Mr. Arthur M. Mann's book, The Truth from Johannesburg, will be published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. Himself a Johannesbury citizen, Mr. Mann professes to have proved up to the hits his fellow townsmen's case against President Kruger and his Government. He is very hard upon Oom Paul. He accuses him of duplicity, to use the mildest expression, and the Boer Government generally of treachery, a more out-and-out expression.

Round the British Empire is the up-to-date title of a book which Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, has written. It is about to appear. Upon a disappearing race, the Bushmen in the South African part of the Empire, Dr. W. Bleek and Miss L. C. Llyod have written a work which will be published shortly. Bushmen folklore is its subject. It is to have a preface by Dr. G. M. Theal, the leading historian of South Africa.

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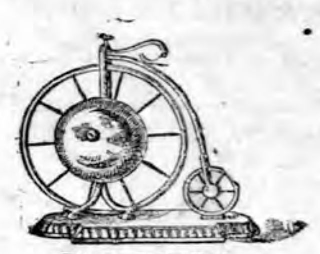

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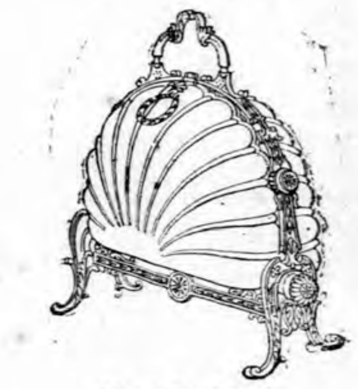

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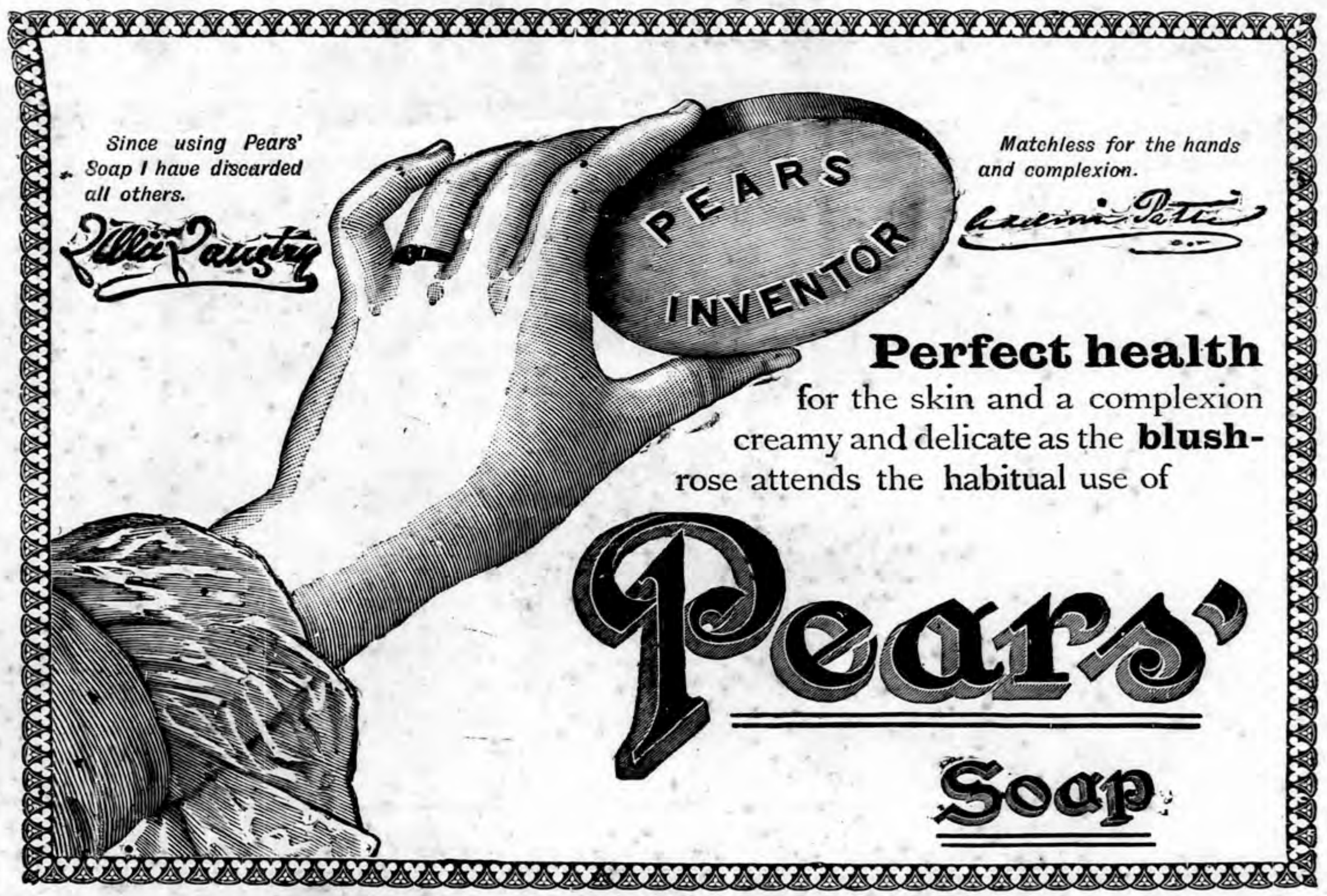

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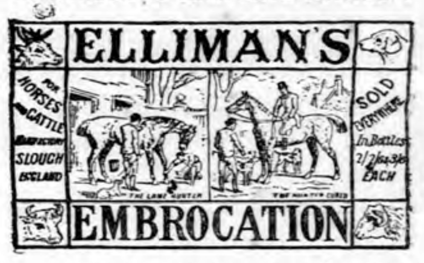

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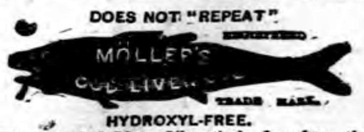

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